

Harrogate District Local Plan: Authority Monitoring Report 2022 and 2023



January 2024

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Authority Monitoring Report

1 Introduction

Local Government Reorganisation in North Yorkshire

- 1.1** North Yorkshire Council was created on 1 April 2023 following local government reorganisation. The new council is responsible for mineral and waste planning, which was previously carried out by the former North Yorkshire County Council, as well the local planning authority functions previously carried out by the seven former North Yorkshire districts: Craven, Harrogate, Hambleton, Richmondshire, Ryedale, Scarborough and Selby.
- 1.2** This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) has been prepared to meet local planning authority reporting requirements in relation to the Harrogate area of North Yorkshire. This is the area covered by the Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035, prepared by the former Harrogate Borough Council. North Yorkshire Council has also prepared AMRs for the same period for each of the other former district areas.

Authority Monitoring Reports

- 1.3** Monitoring and review are key aspects of the local plan process and should be undertaken on a continuous basis. Monitoring provides a mechanism for assessing the overall performance of the planning policy framework and whether local plan objectives are being achieved. Where it is indicated that policies are not delivering their intended outcomes monitoring provides an opportunity to identify the reasons for this and the steps to be taken to improve their effectiveness, including whether policies should be amended or replaced.
- 1.4** This report responds to the requirements of regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. These can be summarised as:
- Reporting the progress made in the preparation and adoption of local plans (also known as development plan documents) and supplementary planning documents listed in the council's local development scheme (LDS) against the milestones set out in the LDS;
 - Identifying progress in the delivery, both in the reporting period and cumulatively, of local plan policies that set specific targets for the number of net additional dwellings (or affordable dwellings);
 - Setting out monitoring information, where available, used to assess the effectiveness of other local plan policies;
 - Reporting any local plan policies that are not being implemented along with the reasons for non-implementation and any measures to enable implementation;
 - Providing details of neighbourhood plans and neighbourhood development orders that have been made;
 - Detailing any activities or actions related to the statutory duty to cooperate; and
 - Where a community infrastructure levy (CIL) has been introduced, information relating to the operation of the levy, as specified in separate CIL regulations.⁽¹⁾

Harrogate Area Context

- 1.5** The Harrogate area of North Yorkshire is the part of North Yorkshire that until local government re-organisation on 1 April 2023 comprised the Harrogate district, with local planning administered by the former Harrogate Borough Council. Following re-organisation, the area now forms part of the North Yorkshire Council local planning authority area.

¹ Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (As amended by The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019)

1 Introduction

- 1.6** The former district covers an area of 1305 square kilometres (505 square miles) and is situated to the west of York and north of the West Yorkshire metropolitan authorities of Leeds and Bradford. The former North Yorkshire districts of Craven, Richmondshire, Hambleton and Selby border the area to the west, north-west, north-east and south-east respectively. These former districts, along with the former Ryedale and Scarborough districts, excluding areas within national parks, also now form part of the North Yorkshire Council local planning authority area.
- 1.7** In terms of economic geography, North Yorkshire Council, along with the City of York Council, is part of the York and North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). The Harrogate area and other southern parts of North Yorkshire also have strong long-standing economic ties with the Leeds City Region LEP area.
- 1.8** The Harrogate area is characterised by high-quality rural and urban environments, with large sparsely populated areas as well as the main settlements of Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Ripon. The Nidderdale National Landscape is a designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) that covers the western half of the former district. This protected area is characterised by high-quality diverse landscapes that vary from heather moorlands in the west to more pastoral landscapes containing historic parks and gardens and the Studly Royal World Heritage Site (including the ruins of Fountains Abbey) in the east. The eastern third of the Harrogate area is lower lying and flat, and contains higher-quality farmland, more able to support arable crop production.
- 1.9** The area's three main settlements are centrally located. The Victorian spa town of Harrogate is the largest settlement and nearby is the medieval market town of Knaresborough, famous for its castle and riverside. A little further north is the cathedral city of Ripon. Around two thirds of the former district's population live in these urban areas.
- 1.10** The A1(M) runs north-south through the eastern part of the Harrogate area, providing good road links with the rest of the motorway network. The A59 provides links to areas to the east and west, while the A61 and A658 provide road links to Leeds and Bradford (including Leeds Bradford Airport) respectively. Rail links are provided by the Leeds-Harrogate-York rail line, which serves settlements in the south and east of the former district.
- 1.11** Further baseline information about the former district, used to inform the preparation of the Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035, is set out in the Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal.⁽²⁾

Structure of the Report and Monitoring Periods

- 1.12** The Harrogate Area Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2022 and 2023 includes information relating to both the 2022 and 2023 monitoring periods, and is presented as set out below:
- 1.13** Sections two, three and four report actions carried out by the council in relation to the development of planning policy. To ensure that the report provides an up-to-date picture of activity, these sections describe actions in the 2022 and 2023 calendar years i.e. 1 January and 31 December.
- **Section 2: Preparation of Local Development Documents.** This section reports on progress made in preparing the local development documents listed in the local development scheme for the area.
 - **Section 3: Neighbourhood Planning Activity.** This section lists neighbourhood plans and neighbourhood development orders that have been 'made', as well as identifying any new neighbourhood areas that have been designated in the area. The section also

² The Harrogate District Local Plan: Sustainability Appraisal is available at www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/planning-policy/planning-policy-your-local-area/harrogate-planning-policy/sustainability-appraisal-and-habitat-regulations

Introduction 1

summarises the neighbourhood planning activity being carried out by qualifying bodies within the district.

- **Section 4: Duty to Co-operate.** This section provides details of activities that have taken place in relation to the statutory duty to co-operate, setting out agreed actions where appropriate.

1.14 Sections five and six monitor actions resulting from the determination of applications for planning permission. These sections report on actions within the following periods: 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

- **Section 5: Local Plan Monitoring.** This section identifies progress in achieving the local plan targets for housing delivery and reports on the implementation of other local plan policies with reference to the local plan monitoring framework.
- **Section 6: Infrastructure Funding Statement.** This section provides information on the council's infrastructure funding statements, which are produced annually

1.15 Previous Authority Monitoring Reports for the Harrogate area of North Yorkshire are available on the council's website.⁽³⁾

³ Previous AMRs for the Harrogate area of North Yorkshire are available at www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/planning-policy/planning-policy-your-local-area/harrogate-planning-policy/harrogate-authority-monitoring-reports

2 Preparation of Local Development Documents

2 Preparation of Local Development Documents

Background

- 2.1** Local development documents is the collective term for the planning documents produced by councils to deliver their planning strategies. They include local plans (also known as development plan documents), which form part of the statutory development plan, and supplementary planning documents, which do not form part of the statutory development plan.
- 2.2** This section responds to the requirement to report on progress made in preparing the local development documents listed in the local development scheme applicable to the Harrogate area of North Yorkshire over the following two periods: 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

Local Development Scheme

- 2.3** Local planning authorities are required to produce a local development scheme (LDS) to set out the local plans (development plan documents) they intend to prepare over a rolling three year period, alongside a timetable for the preparation of each document. LDSs can also set out the supplementary planning documents (SPDs) and other planning guidance documents an authority is preparing, although a previous national requirement to include SPDs in an LDS is no longer in place.
- 2.4** In December 2021 Harrogate Borough Council adopted a new LDS, the Harrogate District Local Plan: Local Development Scheme (December 2021) ⁽⁴⁾.
- 2.5** The LDS does not include details of SPDs the authority is preparing. Instead information on emerging planning guidance for the Harrogate area is set out on the council's website ⁽⁵⁾. While SPDs are not included in the LDS the council continues to report progress with SPD preparation in the AMR.
- 2.6** North Yorkshire Council was created on 1 April 2023 following local government reorganisation ⁽⁶⁾. On 13 December 2022, ahead of vesting day, the Executive members of North Yorkshire County Council (the continuing authority for purpose of local government reorganisation) considered officer recommendations on a preferred approach to plan making for the new North Yorkshire Council.
- 2.7** The Executive agreed that following vesting day work would begin on a new local plan for North Yorkshire and existing work on some local plan reviews, initiated by the soon to be replaced district councils, would be halted in order to support preparation of the new authority-wide plan. This approach was formally approved by the Full Council in February 2023.
- 2.8** Following vesting day work to formalise North Yorkshire Council's approach to plan making through the preparation of a new LDS has begun and further work has taken place to develop an achievable timetable for project milestones. A proposed North Yorkshire Council LDS setting out all the local plans and DPDs the new council will be preparing will be considered by the council's Executive members on 6 February 2024.

4 The Harrogate District Local Plan: Local Development Scheme (December 2021) is available at: www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/planning-policy/planning-policy-your-local-area/harrogate-planning-policy/local-development-scheme

5 Details of planning guidance, including SPDs, that the council is preparing for the Harrogate area is available at: www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/planning-policy/planning-policy-your-local-area/harrogate-planning-policy/emerging-planning-guidance

6 Further information on local government reorganisation in North Yorkshire is set out in section 1.

Preparation of Local Development Documents 2

Local Plans and Development Plan Documents

- 2.9** The Harrogate District Local Plan: Local Development Scheme (December 2021) identifies the preparation of the following local plans and development plan documents (DPDs):
- New Settlement (Maltkiln) DPD;
 - Harrogate District Local Plan Review.

New Settlement (Maltkiln) Development Plan Document (DPD)

- 2.10** The Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035 (adopted 2020) sets out the spatial vision and development strategy for the former Harrogate district up to 2035. This includes identifying the scale of new development needed and a strategy for accommodating this growth.
- 2.11** To meet the Harrogate area's need for development the local plan growth strategy (policy GS3) identifies that a new settlement will be developed in the Green Hammerton/Cattal area. Further strategic policy to shape the development of a new settlement is included in policy DM4, which identifies a broad location for growth where the new settlement will be brought forward during this local plan period and beyond.
- 2.12** The policy also identifies that a separate development plan document (DPD) will be produced to establish the boundary, nature and form of the new settlement; and sets out a number of principles and requirements that the DPD will address.
- 2.13** In 2018 the former Harrogate Borough Council (HBC) appointed consultants in to produce a New Settlement Concept Framework that would form the basis of a document for informal public consultation (regulation 18). Preliminary work, including targeted engagement with key stakeholders, was undertaken from summer 2018; this work was paused in 2019 pending the outcome of the local plan examination.
- 2.14** Following adoption of the local plan and completion of the concept framework, regulation 18 consultation took place between October 2020 and January 2021. This included an eight week extension following feedback from community groups and in recognition of the introduction of further tough restrictions across England in response to the coronavirus pandemic.
- 2.15** During the current reporting period, January 2022 to December 2023, officers have continued post-regulation 18 technical work and further engagement with key stakeholders that began in 2021 in order to prepare a full draft version of the DPD for regulation 19 consultation.
- 2.16** Regulation 19 consultation took place in October and November 2022. While the LDS identifies targeting Summer 2022 for this milestone, following requests from the local community and other stakeholders it was decided to delay this event until after school Summer holidays. A six week event was planned, however, this was extended by approximately 10 days following requests to provide more opportunities for the community to engage in the new settlement process.
- 2.17** As discussed above, in December 2022 and February 2023 council members endorsed a preferred approach to plan making to be initiated by North Yorkshire Council following local government reorganisation on 1 April 2023. As part of this it was agreed that work on the DPD would continue.
- 2.18** In January 2023 HBC was notified that some of the land previously available and included in the proposed new settlement boundary had been withdrawn and is no longer available for development. As a result, submission of the proposed DPD to the Secretary of State for independent examination was paused to allow options for the DPD to be considered.

2 Preparation of Local Development Documents

- 2.19** On 12 December 2023 the North Yorkshire Council Executive considered a report outlining options for continued work on the DPD, which included the preferred option of keeping the existing DPD boundary and using Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) powers, if necessary. The Executive agreed to approve in principle that a CPO can be pursued as a mechanism to deliver a new settlement at Maltkiln if an agreement with landowners cannot be reached.
- 2.20** Alongside investigation of options for continuing to progress the DPD, officers have considered the comments made during regulation 19 consultation and, where necessary, proposed modifications to the DPD to address issues raised. As at December 2023 this work has been completed and the regulation 19 DPD and proposed modifications, as well as supporting documents- updated, where necessary, will shortly be presented to members for consideration.
- 2.21** Informed by the outcomes of consideration by the Development Plan Committee; the Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee and the Council Executive, submission will be decided by Full Council on 21 February 2024. Subject to approval, the DPD will be submitted to the Secretary of State for an independent examination shortly after.
- 2.22** A summary of progress against LDS milestones is set out in the table below. Further information on the development of the New Settlement (Maltkiln) DPD is available on the council's website⁽⁷⁾.

Progress in preparing the New Settlement (Maltkiln) DPD				
Regulation stage	Stage of plan making	Commentary	LDS (December 2021) timescale	Achieved
Regulation 18	Public consultation on vision, objectives, site boundary and concept plan	The consultation presented three site options for the new settlement and suggested one of these as an emerging preferred option. Views were sought on the three options, including whether the most appropriate option is preferred. Views were also sought on a draft vision for the new settlement and the scope of the development management policies that should be included. The consultation material was based on the New Settlement Concept Framework; this document and its supporting appendices were published alongside the consultation material. ⁽¹⁾ Alongside the main consultation document the council also consulted on an interim sustainability appraisal and habitat regulations assessment screening. ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Autumn 2020	Yes. Extended consultation between 19 October 2020 and 22 January 2021.
Regulation 19	Formal public consultation on the DPD	The consultation presented a complete draft of the DPD proposed to be submitted to the Secretary of State for examination. Comments were sought on whether the proposed DPD is sound (positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy) and legally compliant. ⁽⁴⁾	Summer 2022	Yes. Extended consultation between 3 October 2022 and 25 November 2022.

7 Further information on the development of the New Settlement (Maltkiln) DPD is available at www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/planning-policy/planning-policy-your-local-area/harrogate/planning-policy/new-settlement-development-plan-document

Preparation of Local Development Documents 2

Progress in preparing the New Settlement (Maltkiln) DPD				
Regulation stage	Stage of plan making	Commentary	LDS (December 2021) timescale	Achieved
		<p>Alongside the main consultation document the council also consulted on a Sustainability Appraisal, Habitat Regulations Assessment and Equality Analysis of the DPD.⁽⁵⁾</p> <p>The following supporting documents and background papers were also published at Reg 19: Access and Movement Background Paper; New Settlement DPD Climate Change Strategy; New Settlement Flood Risk Sequential Assessment; New Settlement Heritage Impact Assessment; Strategic Green Gap Background Paper; New Settlement Viability Note.⁽⁶⁾</p>		
Regulation 22	Submission of DPD to Secretary of State		Winter 2022	<p>No.</p> <p>Submission initially delayed as a result of extensions to the Reg 18 and Reg 19 consultations.</p> <p>Submission further delayed following withdrawal of a significant land parcel within the proposed settlement by the landowner in Jan 2023.</p> <p>Subject to Member approval, submission now expected March 2024.</p>
Regulation 24	Examination of the DPD		Spring 2023	
Regulation 26	Adoption of the DPD		Summer 2023	

Table 2.1 Progress in preparing the New Settlement (Maltkiln) DPD

- Further information is available at: <https://consult.harrogate.gov.uk/kse/event/35674>
- Further information on the New Settlement DPD Interim Sustainability Appraisal is available at: <https://consult.harrogate.gov.uk/kse/event/35767>
- Further information on the New Settlement DPD Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening is available at: <https://consult.harrogate.gov.uk/kse/event/35769>
- The Regulation 19 Pre-submission Draft New Settlement (Maltkiln) DPD is available at: <https://consult.harrogate.gov.uk/kse/event/37082>
- Further information on the New Settlement DPD Reg 19 Sustainability Appraisal, the New Settlement DPD Habitats Regulations Assessment (April 2022) and the New Settlement DPD Reg 19 Equality Analysis Report is available at: <https://consult.harrogate.gov.uk/kse/event/37082>
- Supporting documents and background papers published as part of Regulation 19 are available at: <https://consult.harrogate.gov.uk/kse/event/37082>

2 Preparation of Local Development Documents

Harrogate District Local Plan Review

- 2.23** Planning legislation requires that policies in local plans are reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years, and should then be updated as necessary. ⁽⁸⁾ Reviews should take into account the changing circumstances affecting the area and any relevant changes in national policy. Reviews should be proportionate and in many cases policies may not need to be updated at all.
- 2.24** The Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035 was adopted in 2020 and a timetable for review is set out in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Local Development Scheme (December 2021). Progress against this timetable is set out below and summarised in the following table.
- 2.25** During the current reporting period, January 2022 to December 2023, officers began work to consider the updated and evolving national policy context for a review of the local plan in 2022, as well as identifying evidence base documents that would need to be updated.
- 2.26** As discussed above, in December 2022 and February 2023 council members endorsed a preferred approach to plan making to be initiated by North Yorkshire Council following local government reorganisation on 1 April 2023. It was agreed that following vesting day work would begin on a new local plan for North Yorkshire and existing work on some local plan reviews, initiated by the soon to be replaced district councils, would be halted in order to support preparation of the new authority-wide plan.
- 2.27** As the review of the Harrogate District Local Plan was still at an early stage the executive agreed that this work should be halted, with work done to date being used to inform the new Local Plan for North Yorkshire. Following this decision, further work on the local plan review has not taken place.

Progress in preparing the Harrogate District Local Plan Review				
Regulation stage	Stage of plan making	Commentary	LDS (December 2021) timescale	Achieved
	Review of evidence base and relevant changes to national planning policy etc.		2022	Review of evidence base and relevant changes to national planning policy begun.
Regulation 18	Consultation on the scope of the review		2023	Work to review the Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035 halted at end of 2022 in-light of the need to prepare a new Local Plan for North Yorkshire following local government reorganisation on 1 April 2023.
	Draft revised policies as appropriate (including targeted consultation)		2023/2024	
Regulation 19	Publish reviewed local plan policies for formal consultation and examination		2024	
	Adoption		December 2025	

Table 2.2 Progress in preparing the Harrogate District Local Plan Review

⁸ The requirement to review local plans is set out in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended).

Preparation of Local Development Documents 2

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 2.28** The council can prepare supplementary planning documents (SPDs) to provide guidance and additional information to help applicants make successful planning applications.
- 2.29** The local development scheme (LDS) no longer details the SPDs being prepared, instead this information is published on the council's website⁽⁹⁾. While SPDs are not included in the LDS the council continues to report progress with SPD preparation in the AMR.
- 2.30** SPDs the council is preparing are set out in the table below alongside a summary of the progress with preparation.

SPD Preparation		
SPD Title	Purpose	Status
Protecting Dark Skies in the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	<p>To provide guidance for projects involving external lighting in the AONB in support of local plan policy GS6: Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and in light of requirements in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Nidderdale AONB Management Plan.</p> <p>The SPD will provide practical advice about the design of lighting schemes and the choice of appropriate lighting technology so that proposals requiring planning permission can contribute to reducing light pollution and protecting the AONB's dark skies.</p>	<p>A four week consultation on a draft of the SPD took place between 20 February and 20 March 2023⁽¹⁰⁾</p> <p>Comments made during the consultation have been considered and informed further development of the guidance. It is expected that the SPD will be adopted in early 2024.</p>

Table 2.3 Preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents

- 2.31** Since the Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035 was adopted in 2020, the following SPDs have been prepared and adopted to aid the delivery of its policies⁽¹¹⁾:
- Affordable Housing SPD- adopted: 1 June 2021
 - Air Quality SPD- adopted: 1 June 2021
 - Providing Net Gain for Biodiversity SPD- adopted: 1 June 2021
 - Provision of Open Space and Village Halls SPD- adopted: 29 June 2021
 - Rural Workers Dwellings SPD- adopted: 1 June 2021
- 2.32** The need to produce additional SPDs to provide further guidance to local plan policies is kept under review.

9 Details of SPDs the council is preparing is available at: www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/planning-policy/planning-policy-your-local-area/harrogate-planning-policy/emerging-planning-guidance

10 The consultation draft Protecting Dark Skies in the Nidderdale AONB SPD is available at: <https://consult.harrogate.gov.uk/kse/event/37340>

11 Details of current planning guidance for the Harrogate area of North Yorkshire, including SPDs, is available at: www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/planning-policy/planning-policy-your-local-area/harrogate-planning-policy/harrogate-local-planning-guidance-and-supplementary-planning-documents

3 Neighbourhood Planning Activity

3 Neighbourhood Planning Activity

Background

- 3.1** The Localism Act 2011 introduced a range of provisions that enable local communities to have a greater say in decisions affecting their local area. The neighbourhood planning provisions allow communities to prepare neighbourhood development plans (neighbourhood plans) and neighbourhood development orders.
- 3.2** Neighbourhood planning activity begins with the formal designation of a neighbourhood area by the local planning authority, following an application by a qualifying body. In areas where they exist, parish level councils are qualifying bodies. In areas without a parish level council specially designated groups called neighbourhood forums are qualifying bodies. To create a neighbourhood forum the community need to formally constitute a group and apply to North Yorkshire Council for formal designation as a neighbourhood forum⁽¹²⁾.
- 3.3** This section of the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) reports on neighbourhood planning activity in the Harrogate area over the following two periods: 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.
- 3.4** The AMR identifies whether any new neighbourhood plans or neighbourhood development orders have been made i.e. come into force, as well as summarising current neighbourhood planning activity in relation to project milestones.

Made Neighbourhood Plans and Neighbourhood Development Orders

- 3.5** When a neighbourhood plan is 'made' (adopted) it forms part of the statutory development plan and is used to determine applications for planning permission within the neighbourhood area.
- 3.6** On 23 May 2022 Harrogate Borough Council made the Roecliffe and Westwick Neighbourhood Plan. In 2023 no further neighbourhood plans relating to the Harrogate area were made by the local planning authority.
- 3.7** Consequently, at 31 December 2023 the neighbourhood plans that are part of the development plan in the Harrogate area of North Yorkshire are:
- Our Otley Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2028. Made March 2020;
 - Ripon Neighbourhood Plan to 2030. Made April 2019;
 - Roecliffe and Westwick Neighbourhood Plan 2019-2032. Made May 2022
- 3.8** There are currently no neighbourhood development orders that have been made within the Harrogate area of North Yorkshire.

Designated Neighbourhood Areas

- 3.9** The local planning authority has not designated any new neighbourhood areas in the Harrogate area of North Yorkshire in either 2022 or 2023.
- 3.10** The table below lists all the neighbourhood areas currently designated in the Harrogate area alongside their qualifying body. It also identifies the type of neighbourhood planning activity being carried out and the most recent progress milestones achieved.

12 Further information and guidance on neighbourhood planning in the Harrogate area is available at <https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/planning-policy/planning-policy-your-local-area/harrogate-planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning-harrogate-district>

Neighbourhood Planning Activity 3

- 3.11** With the exception of the Otley neighbourhood area, all the neighbourhood areas sit wholly within the Harrogate area and cover the same area that the parish council has responsibility for.
- 3.12** Otley neighbourhood area lies predominantly in West Yorkshire, within the administrative area of Leeds City Council; however, it also includes a small part of the Weston parish (Mid Wharfedale Parish Council) and a small part of the Farnely parish (Lower Washburn Parish Council) within the Harrogate area of North Yorkshire. Local planning authority support for neighbourhood planning within this neighbourhood area is led by Leeds City Council. ⁽¹³⁾

Neighbourhood Planning Activity			
Neighbourhood Area	Qualifying Body	Neighbourhood Planning Activity	Progress Milestones
Ripon Neighbourhood Area	Ripon City Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Plan made by Harrogate Borough council on 10 April 2019.
Knaresborough Neighbourhood Area	Knaresborough Town Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Neighbourhood Area Designated by Harrogate Borough Council (HBC) in May 2013. Knaresborough Town Council consulted on a pre-submission version in September 2017. A neighbourhood plan proposal was formally submitted to North Yorkshire Council (NYC) in July 2023. Formal consultation on the submitted proposed plan will take place shortly. Further updates will be added to the NYC website ⁽¹⁾ . (2)
Otley Neighbourhood Area	Otley Town Council; Mid Wharfedale Parish Council; Lower Washburn Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Plan made by Harrogate Borough Council on 4 March 2020.
Roecliffe and Westwick Neighbourhood Area	Roecliffe and Westwick Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Neighbourhood Area Designated by Harrogate Borough Council (HBC) in September 2015. Consultation on a pre-submission draft neighbourhood plan took place between April and June 2019. A draft neighbourhood plan was submitted to HBC in February 2020.

13 Information on neighbourhood planning within the Leeds metropolitan district is available at: <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning/>

3 Neighbourhood Planning Activity

Neighbourhood Planning Activity			
Neighbourhood Area	Qualifying Body	Neighbourhood Planning Activity	Progress Milestones
			<p>Formal consultation on the submission draft took place between November 2020 and January 2021. This was delayed due to Covid-19.</p> <p>An examiner was appointed in February 2021 to carryout an independent examination of the plan.</p> <p>April 2021: The examiner reported his findings and recommended that the plan could proceed to referendum subject to modifications. The recommendations were accepted by the HBC Cabinet Member for Planning in July 2021 and a referendum will take place on the 5 May 2022.</p> <p>At referendum approximately 80% of votes cast supported the plan. The plan was made by HBC on 23 May 2022</p> <p>(3)</p>
Dishforth Neighbourhood Area	Dishforth Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	<p>Neighbourhood Area Designated by Harrogate Borough Council (HBC) in February 2017.</p> <p>October 2021: HBC has been notified that the parish council is no longer preparing a neighbourhood plan.</p> <p>(4)</p>
Pannal and Burn Bridge Neighbourhood Area	Pannal and Burn Bridge Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	<p>Neighbourhood Area Designated by Harrogate Borough Council (HBC) in August 2017.</p> <p>April 2022: Consultation on a pre-submission version neighbourhood plan took place between April and June 2022.</p> <p>December 2022: A neighbourhood plan proposal was formally submitted to HBC.</p>

Neighbourhood Planning Activity 3

Neighbourhood Planning Activity			
Neighbourhood Area	Qualifying Body	Neighbourhood Planning Activity	Progress Milestones
			<p>April 2023: North Yorkshire Council (NYC) carried out formal consultation on the submitted proposed plan between April and June 2023.</p> <p>July 2023: An independent examiner was appointed to carry out an examination of the plan.</p> <p>The examination began in August 2023 and at December 2023 is still underway. Further information about the examination can be found on the NYC website ⁽⁵⁾.</p> <p>(6)</p>
Spofforth and Stockeld Neighbourhood Area	Spofforth and Stockeld Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	<p>Neighbourhood Area Designated by Harrogate Borough Council (HBC) in January 2018.</p> <p>(7)</p>
Masham Neighbourhood Area	Masham Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	<p>Neighbourhood Area Designated by Harrogate Borough Council (HBC) in August 2018.</p> <p>(8)</p>
Kirkby Malzeard, Laverton and Dallowgill Neighbourhood Area	Kirkby Malzeard, Laverton and Dallowgill Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	<p>Neighbourhood Area Designated by Harrogate Borough Council (HBC) in April 2019.</p> <p>(9)</p>
Staveley and Copgrove Neighbourhood Area	Staveley and Copgrove Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	<p>Neighbourhood Area Designated by Harrogate Borough Council (HBC) in April 2019.</p> <p>June 2019: Preparation of the neighbourhood plan has been suspended until the Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035 is adopted.</p> <p>October 2021: HBC has been notified that the parish council is no longer preparing a neighbourhood plan.</p>

3 Neighbourhood Planning Activity

Neighbourhood Planning Activity			
Neighbourhood Area	Qualifying Body	Neighbourhood Planning Activity	Progress Milestones
			(10)

Table 3.1 Neighbourhood Planning Activity in the Harrogate Area of North Yorkshire

1. www.northyorks.gov.uk/knaresboroughneighbourhoodplan
2. Further information available at: www.knaresboroughtowncouncil.gov.uk
3. Further information available at: www.roeliffewestwickvillage.co.uk
4. Further information available at: dishforthvillage.org.uk
5. Further information available at: pannalandburnbridgeneighbourhoodplan
6. Further information available at: www.pannalandburnbridge-pc.gov.uk
7. Further information available at: www.spofforthvillage.org
8. Further information available at: www.mashamparishcouncil.com
9. Further information available at: www.kirkbymalzeardarea.org.uk/
10. Further information available at: staveleyandcopgrovepc.org.uk

4 Duty to Co-operate

- 4.1** Section 110 of the Localism Act 2010 introduced a statutory duty for local planning authorities to co-operate with neighbouring authorities and other prescribed bodies in the preparation of development plans.
- 4.2** The duty to co-operate requires the council to engage constructively with other councils and public bodies on a continuous basis on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries in order to maximise the effectiveness of local plans. While the duty to co-operate is not a duty to agree, the council must demonstrate how it has met the duty as part of the examination of the local plan.
- 4.3** Throughout the preparation of the New Settlement (Maltkiln) DPD, the Council has undertaken ongoing engagement with infrastructure providers and other stakeholders through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and regular discussions with neighbouring authorities on identified strategic issues. The outcomes of this engagement has shaped and informed the development of the DPD.

5 Local Plan Monitoring

5 Local Plan Monitoring

Background

- 5.1** The Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035 (adopted 2020) sets out the spatial vision and development strategy for the Harrogate area of North Yorkshire up to 2035. It identifies the scale of new development that is required and a strategy for accommodating this growth. The local plan also includes detailed policies across several thematic areas to manage new development; and allocates specific sites for particular types of development.
- 5.2** This section of the AMR reports on the implementation of local plan policies through the determination of planning applications, with reference to targets within policies or the local plan monitoring framework. This includes:
- Identifying progress in the delivery, both within the reporting period (see below) and cumulatively (from the beginning of the plan period), of local plan policies setting specific targets for the number of net additional dwellings: See policy GS1: Providing New Homes and Jobs within the Harrogate District Growth Strategy subsection;
 - Setting out monitoring information, where available, used to assess the effectiveness of other local plan policies;
 - Reporting any local plan policies that are not being implemented.
- 5.3** The local plan monitoring framework sets out indicators to assess the effectiveness of local plan policies in achieving the objectives of the plan.
- 5.4** For most indicators reported the monitoring data has been collected by analysing information held by the council, for example, records of housing completions, records of how planning applications have been determined and records of planning applications submitted. For other indicators monitoring has made use of publicly available data published by external organisations.
- 5.5** Although the plan period for the local plan runs from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2035 the plan was adopted in March 2020. Many of the policies were not fully applied until adoption of the plan and one (HS5: Space Standards), as set out in the policy itself, did not come into operation until six months following adoption.
- 5.6** This section reports on activity in the Harrogate area over the following two periods: 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.
- 5.7** The monitoring information is presented in the same order that policies appear in the local plan using subsections reflecting the chapters in the local plan.

Harrogate District Growth Strategy

- 5.8** The growth strategy chapter of the local plan contains the following policies:
- GS1: Providing New Homes and Jobs;
 - GS2: Growth Strategy to 2035;
 - GS3: Development Limits;
 - GS4: Green Belt;
 - GS5: Supporting the District's Economy;
 - GS6: Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Local Plan Monitoring 5

Providing New Homes and Jobs

Delivery of Homes

Plan Period and Housing Requirement		
Start Plan Period	End Plan Period	Housing Requirement
01/04/2014	31/03/2035	Minimum of 13,377 (637 per annum)

Table 5.1 Plan Period and Housing Requirement

5.9 The Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035 was adopted in 2020. Policy GS1: Providing New Homes and Jobs sets a minimum housing requirement of 637 net additional dwellings per year. Over the plan period, which runs from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2035, this equates to a minimum of 13,377 additional dwellings.

Policy GS1 Monitoring Indicators (Homes)		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of net additional housing completions	Delivery of housing per annum in line with housing trajectory	In 2021/22 there were 1,237 net additional housing completions. In 2022/23 there were 1,096 net additional housing completions.
Progress against housing target for plan period	Cumulative housing requirement met	At 31 March 2022 cumulative delivery was 309 dwellings above the cumulative housing requirement. At 31 March 2023 cumulative delivery was 768 dwellings above the cumulative housing requirement.
Number of years housing supply	At least a 5 year supply of housing land (plus relevant buffer)	At 1 April 2022 the housing land supply was 7.3 years. At 1 April 2023 the housing land supply was 7.7 years.
Number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered	4 pitches by 2022; 6 pitches by 2032	2021/22: 0 pitches approved or delivered; 0 losses. 2022/23: 1 pitch approved; 0 losses. At 31 March 2023, from the beginning of the plan period 4 pitches have been approved and 3 of these have been delivered.

Table 5.2 Policy GS1 Monitoring Indicators

5.10 The number of net additional dwellings completed in 2021/22 was 1,237. This continued the recent trend of delivery rates exceeding the annualised minimum housing figure of 637 net additional dwellings and represents the greatest number of net completions in a single year since the beginning of the plan period.

5.11 The number of net additional dwellings completed in 2022/23 was 1,096. While less than the previous year, this again is greater than the annualised minimum housing figure of 637 net additional dwellings per annum. The graph below shows the net additional dwellings each year from the beginning of the plan period ⁽¹⁴⁾.

¹⁴ Net housing completion data for 2014/5 to 2022/23 is correct as of 20 December 2023. Records are updated if new information becomes available and as such data may differ from that reported in previous AMRs.

5 Local Plan Monitoring

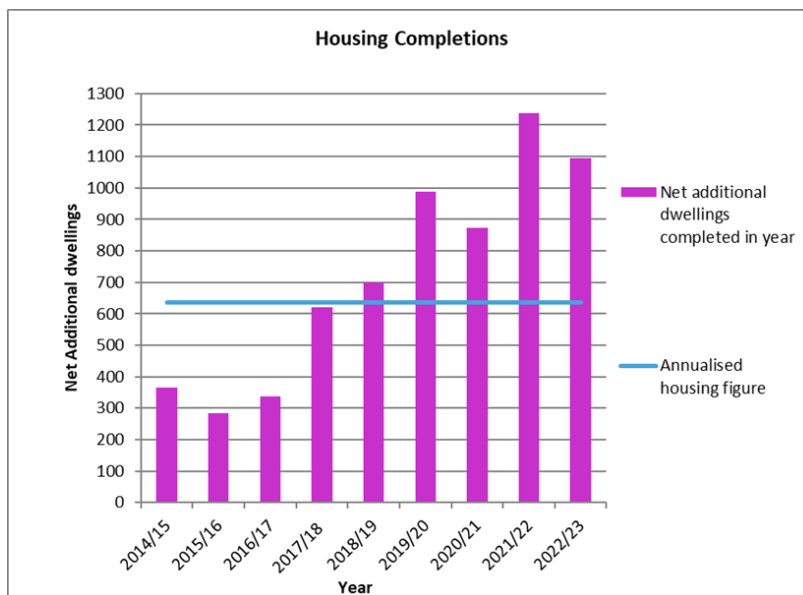


Figure 5.1 Housing Completions

5.12 At the end of 2021/22, eight years into the plan period, the cumulative housing requirement was 5,096 and cumulative delivery stood at 5,405. After a shortfall in delivery built in the early years of the plan period, prior to the adoption of the local plan, this has been eliminated and, for the first time since the beginning of the plan period, the cumulative requirement was met. Cumulative delivery stood at 309 dwellings above the cumulative minimum required.

5.13 At the end of 2022/23, nine years into the plan period, the cumulative housing requirement is 5,733 and cumulative delivery stands at 6,501, which is 768 above the cumulative minimum required. As delivery has again been above the annual minimum required the cumulative delivery position has improved further. This will help to ensure that delivery can remain on track should developers reduce delivery rates, for example, in response to economic conditions becoming less favourable.

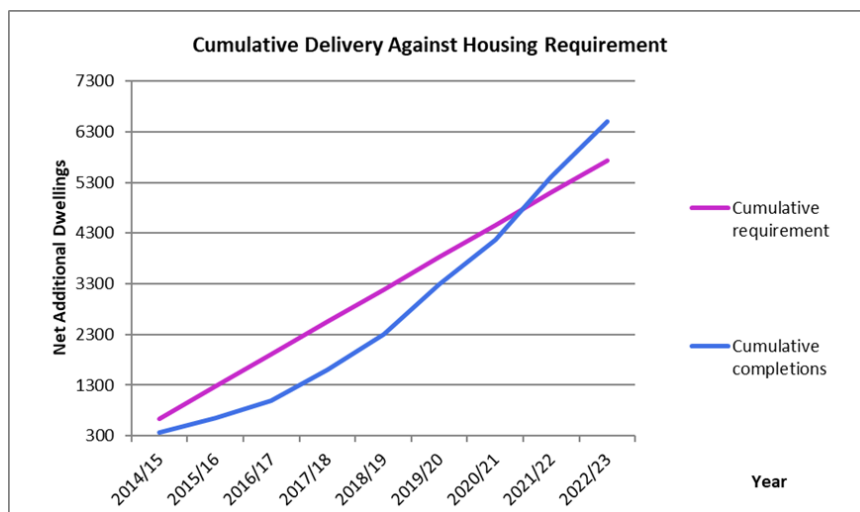


Figure 5.2 Cumulative Delivery Against Housing Requirement

5.14 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires all local authorities to ensure a five year supply of deliverable land for new homes against their housing requirement. The calculation of the supply is an important part of the council's monitoring and takes into account information on site viability and development activity.

Local Plan Monitoring 5

- 5.15** The supply of land for housing is typically reviewed annually. At 1st April 2022 the council was able to demonstrate a 7.3 years supply of housing land in the Harrogate district; this was broadly the same as the 7.4 years reported a year earlier. Since then there has been a small increase in the supply; the current housing land supply position, as at 1st April 2023, is 7.7 years.⁽¹⁵⁾
- 5.16** The local plan targets net delivery of four Gypsy and Traveller pitches by 2022. In 2022/23 no Gypsy and Traveller pitches were approved or completed, and no pitches were lost. In 2022/23 one pitch was approved, which is yet to be developed. From the start of the plan period to the end of this monitoring period four pitches have been approved and three of these delivered.⁽¹⁶⁾
- 5.17** Further information on monitoring of housing is set out in the housing section.

Delivery of Jobs

Policy GS1 Monitoring Indicators (Jobs)		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount of new employment land permitted and completed	Maintain employment land supply to deliver 40 ha over plan period	<p>In 2021/22 approval for employment floorspace Use Class E g i) (former B1) and B2 & B8 gave an overall gain of 44,227m² (in total).</p> <p>In 2022/23 approval for employment floorspace Use Class E g i) (former B1) and B2 & B8 gave an overall gain of 7319m² (in total)</p> <p>Developments providing 4.42 hectares of employment floorspace was permitted in 2021/22</p> <p>Developments providing 0.73 hectares of employment floorspace was permitted in 2022/23</p>

Table 5.3 Policy GS1 Monitoring Indicator

- 5.18** The local plan aims to deliver a minimum of 40 hectares of new employment land (use classes B1, B2 and B8) up to 2035.⁽¹⁷⁾
- 5.19** The Use Classes Order was updated on 1 September 2020. Class B1 Business was revoked and replaced by Class E (g).
- 5.20** Class E - Commercial, Business and Service is broken down into 11 parts.
- Class E(g) uses which can be carried out in a residential area without detriment to its amenity:
 - E(g)(i) Offices to carry out any operational or administrative functions;
 - E(g)(ii) Research and development of products and processes;
 - E(g)(iii) Industrial processes.
- 5.21** Use class B2 General Industry and B8 Storage and Distribution are retained.
- 5.22** During the monitoring year 2021/22 4.42 hectares of new employment floorspace was permitted with 0.73 hectares permitted in 2022/23.

15 Further information on the supply of housing land in the Harrogate area of North Yorkshire is available at www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/planning-policy/planning-policy-your-local-area/harrogate-planning-policy/housing-land-supply.

16 Further monitoring of Gypsy and Traveller development is set out in the Housing section in response to policy HS10 indicators

17 It is noted that prior to AMR 2021, previous AMRs referenced a target of 38ha in error.

5 Local Plan Monitoring

5.23 Further information on monitoring of employment is set out in the economy section.

Growth Strategy

5.24 Local plan policy GS2 defines settlements in the former district and groups them into a hierarchy based on their roles and the range of services and facilities they offer. Places outside of these settlements are classed as open countryside.

5.25 The policy also sets out the council's growth strategy, which seeks to direct new development to locations that are sustainable or can be made sustainable. It states that the need for homes and jobs will be met as far as possible by focusing growth within:

1. The district's main settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon);
2. Settlements in the key public transport corridors; and
3. A new settlement within the Green Hammerton/ Cattal area.

5.26 The policy goes on to explain that the scale of growth proposed in a settlement reflects the following:

- The settlement's role as defined in the settlement hierarchy;
- The settlement's character and setting;
- The settlement's relationship to the key public transport corridors;
- The need to deliver new homes and jobs;
- The need to maintain or enhance services and facilities in villages; and
- The capacity of infrastructure within the settlement and the time frame for any necessary investment and improvement.

Policy GS2 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Net additional dwellings and employment floorspace completed within each tier/settlement of district hierarchy	Direct development to most sustainable settlements in accordance with development strategy	<p>Housing 2021/22: 584 net new dwellings were delivered in the main settlements- this equates to 47% of net delivery. The net dwellings completed in other tiers were as follows (percentages are shown in the graph below): Local Service Centres: 249; Service Villages: 275; Smaller Villages: 33; Countryside: 96.</p> <p>2022/23: 418 net new dwellings were delivered in the main settlements- this equates to 38% of net delivery. The net dwellings completed in other tiers were as follows (percentages are shown in the graph below): Local Service Centres: 227; Service Villages: 323; Smaller Villages: 35; Countryside: 93.</p> <p>Employment 2021/22 - 88% of employment floorspace permitted is in countryside locations.</p> <p>2022/23 - 37% of employment floorspace permitted in main settlements, with 28% in service villages, 10% in local service centre and 25% in countryside locations.</p>

Table 5.4 Policy GS2 Monitoring Indicator

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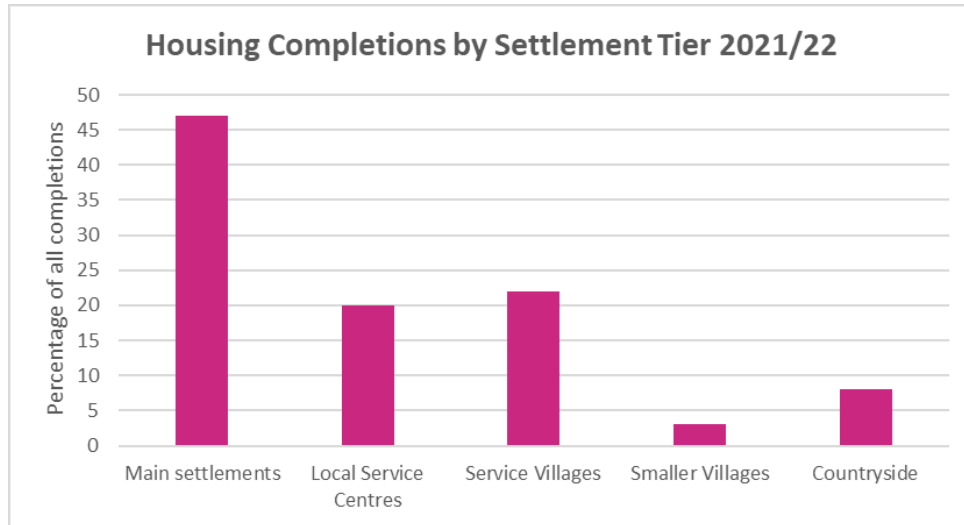


Figure 5.3 Housing Completions by Settlement Tier 2021/22

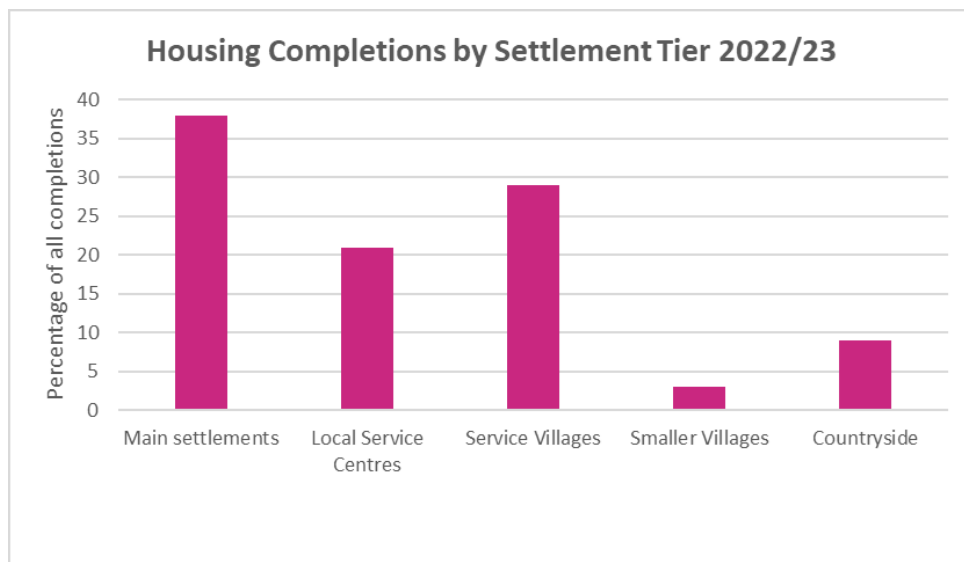


Figure 5.4 Housing Completions by Settlement Tier 2022/23

- 5.27** Almost half of the additional homes completed in 2021/22 were delivered in the main settlements of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon. Twenty percent of the additional homes were delivered in the three local service centres of Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge; and a similar proportion (22%) were delivered across the 41 service villages. The 28 smaller villages received 3% of the additional homes and the countryside, places outside defined development limits, received 8%. Delivery was in-line with the local plan growth strategy.
- 5.28** In 2022/23 the largest proportion of additional homes was again delivered in the main settlements, although the proportion (38%) was smaller compared to the previous year (47%). The three local service centres again accommodated around a fifth (21%) of new homes. The proportion within the 41 service villages increased to 29 percent, while the proportions within smaller villages and the countryside were relatively unchanged (3% and 9% respectively). It is noted that service villages have seen greater delivery than the local service centres, however, it should be recognised that delivery in these villages was spread

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across up to 41 settlements while the smaller proportion in local service centres was concentrated within three settlements. It is considered that delivery of homes remains in-line with the growth strategy.⁽¹⁸⁾

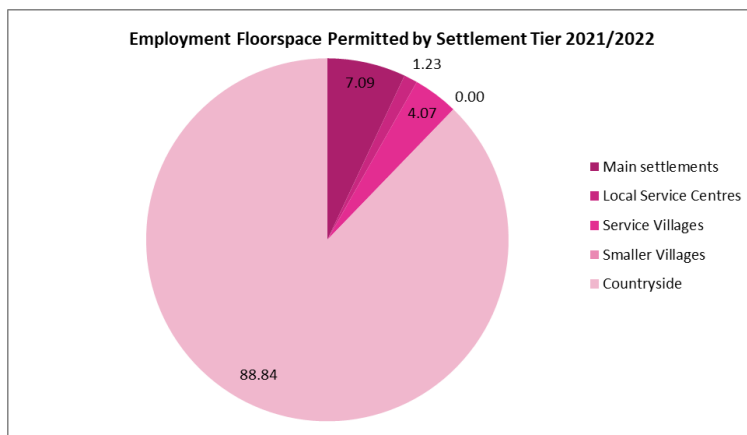


Figure 5.5 Employment Floorspace Permitted bu Settlement Tier 2021/22

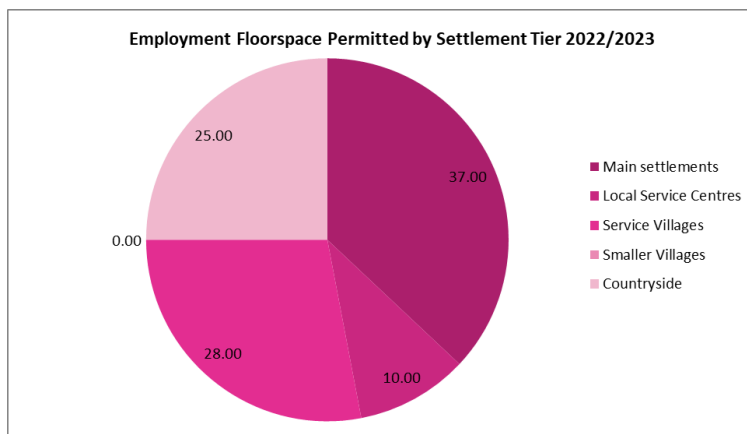


Figure 5.6 Employment Floorspace Permitted by Settlement Tier 2022/23

- 5.29 The vast majority of employment space permitted across both 2021/22 and 2022/23 will be delivered in the countryside. However it is important to recognise that most of this countryside floorspace was approved in-line with policy.
- 5.30 In 2021/22 a total 8% of the floorspace permitted was in the main settlements, 3% in the service villages and 88% in the countryside. The largest proportion of employment floorspace permitted in the countryside (outside settlement development limits) is either on the key employment sites identified in policy EC2 or through the change of use of agricultural buildings via the prior notification procedure or full planning application.
- 5.31 In 2022/23 a total 37% of the floorspace permitted was in the main settlements, 28% in the service villages, 25% in the countryside with 10% permitted in local service centres, in this case Boroughbridge. ⁽¹⁹⁾

18 Housing development in the countryside (outside settlement development limits) is also discussed in relation to policies HS6: Conversion of Rural Buildings for Housing; HS7: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside; and HS9: Rural Workers' Dwellings
 19 Employment development in the countryside (outside settlement development limits) is also discussed in relation to policies EC2: Expansion of Existing Businesses in Open Countryside and Outside Established Employment Areas; and EC3: New Employment Development in the Countryside

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Development Limits

5.32 Development limits drawn around settlements defined in planning policy have been used for many years to differentiate where settlement or countryside policies apply in order to manage settlement growth. This approach has continued through the adoption of local plan policy GS3 in March 2020.

Policy GS3 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount and type of development permitted outside of development limits	No development permitted unless in accordance with policy criteria	<p>Housing 2021/22: 138 new dwellings were permitted outside of settlement development limits.</p> <p>2022/23: 88 new dwellings were permitted outside of settlement development limits.</p> <p>Employment 2021/22 - 65,787m² of employment floorspace (Use Classes B1, B2 and B8 (Class E) was permitted outside of settlement development limits.</p> <p>2022/23 - 4,046m² of employment floorspace (Use Classes B1, B2 and B8 (Class E) was permitted outside of settlement development limits.</p>

Table 5.5 Policy GS3 Monitoring Indicator

5.33 In 2021/22 138 new dwellings were permitted at locations outside of settlement development limits, which is broadly the same as in 2019/20 (130). Of those 138 dwellings, 26 were through prior notifications of change of use of an agricultural barn (barn conversions) through permitted development rights.

5.34 In 2022/23 88 new dwellings were permitted at locations outside of settlement development limits; this is less than the numbers permitted in the last two years, discussed above. Of those 88 dwellings, 35 were through prior notifications of change of use of an agricultural barn (barn conversions) through permitted development rights. ⁽²⁰⁾

5.35 During 2021/22 65,787m² of employment floorspace (use classes B1, B2, B8 now use classes Eg i, Eg ii, Eg iii) was permitted outside of development limits. Most of this development was approved in-line with policy. This compares to 4,046m² of employment floorspace was permitted in 2022/23. ⁽²¹⁾

Supporting the District's Economy

Policy GS5 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of jobs created in key employment sectors	Net increase in jobs over 5 year rolling period	<p>Approx total number of employees (all sectors) 2017 to 2022⁽¹⁾:</p> <p>2017: 79,700; 2022: 75,850. Decrease of 3,850 (4.8%)</p> <p>(2)</p>

20 Housing development in the countryside (outside settlement development limits) is also discussed in relation to policies HS6: Conversion of Rural Buildings for Housing; HS7: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside; and HS9: Rural Workers' Dwellings

21 Employment development in the countryside (outside settlement development limits) is also discussed in relation to policies EC2: Expansion of Existing Businesses in Open Countryside and Outside Established Employment Areas; and EC3: New Employment Development in the Countryside

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Policy GS5 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount of B1 office floorspace lost to non-employment uses	To limit the amount of B1 office floorspace lost to non-employment uses	2021/22 2,052m ² of B1a office floorspace (Use Class Eg(i)) was lost to non-employment uses. 2022/23 780m ² of B1a office floorspace (Use Class Eg(i)) was lost to non-employment uses.

Table 5.6 Policy GS5 Monitoring Indicator

1. At December 2023 data for 2022 is the most recent available- data for 2023 not yet published
2. Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (Office for National Statistics)

5.36 The graph below shows the net change in employees by sector in the district ⁽²²⁾. It shows that in the five years to 2022 the total number of employees has fallen by 4.8% ⁽²³⁾.

5.37 For several years the combined number of jobs in key sectors of the economy was increasing when compared to five years earlier, however in the five years period to 2020 these increases ended, and a further reduction in the five years to 2021, down overall by 11.6%, also occurred, in these sectors. The current data continues the trend of reducing job numbers, although the rate of reductions may be slowing.

5.38 The largest reductions in percentage terms in the five years to 2022 were seen in transportation and storage, which saw a 28% reduction. Other sectors that saw large percentage reductions were administrative and support service activities, and other service activities, both around 16%; followed by education, and arts, entertainment and recreation, both around 14%.

5.39 However a number of sectors did see job growth in the five years to 2022. Notably electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, and real estate activities experienced growth of 100 and 50 percent respectively, albeit, in respect of the former from a low starting point. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; financial and insurance activities; and agriculture, forestry and fishing all saw growth of between 20 and 28 percent.

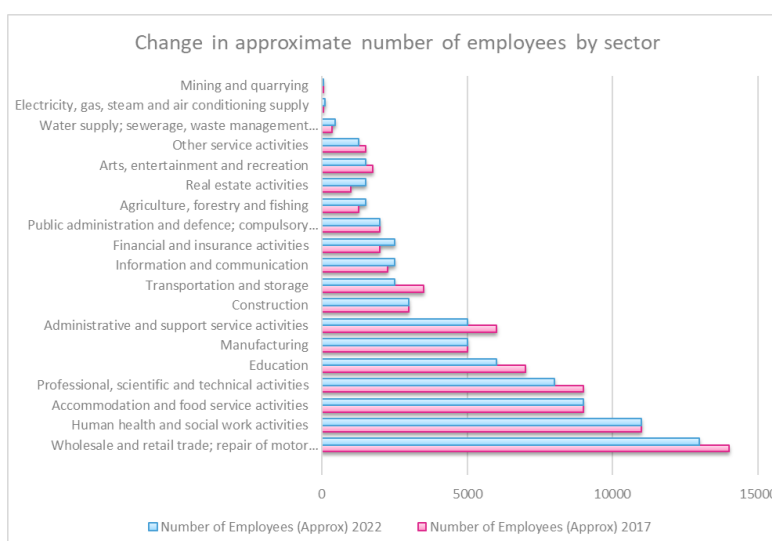


Figure 5.7 Change in Number of Employees by Sector

22 Data is from the Business Register and Employment Survey (ONS). This is a different source to that used in previous AMRs.
23 At December 2023 data for 2023 is not yet available.

Local Plan Monitoring 5

5.40 During 2021/22 applications were approved that would lead to a loss of 2,052m² of office space (use class B1a / use class E g(i)) through a combination of planning consents (1,674m²) and prior notifications (permitted development) (378m²).

5.41 2022/23, 780m² of office space was lost to non-employment uses, all through planning consents.

Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Policy GS6 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Percentage of appeals allowed for major development in the AONB	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over a 5 year period	2021/22: In the five years to 31 Mar 2022 seven applications for major development were refused, no refusals were allowed on appeal (0%). 2022/23: In the five years to 31 Mar 2023 10 applications for major development were refused, no refusals were allowed on appeal (0%).

Table 5.7 Policy GS6 Monitoring Indicator

Economy

5.42 The economy chapter of the local plan contains the following policies:

- EC1: Protection and Enhancement of Existing Employment Areas;
- EC2: Expansion of Existing Businesses in Open Countryside and Outside Established Employment Areas;
- EC3: New Employment Development in the Countryside;
- EC4: Farm Diversification;
- EC5: Town and Local Centre Management;
- EC6: Protection of Tourist Facilities;
- EC7: Sustainable Rural Tourism.

5.43 The growth strategy policies relating to supporting the districts economy are set out in the Harrogate district growth strategy section.

Protection and Enhancement of Existing Employment Areas

Policy EC1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount of employment land/floorspace lost to non-employment uses on: a) identified key employment sites b) other employment sites	Minimise loss of B1, B2 or B8 employment land	2021/22 approvals resulted in a loss of 33,047m ² of which: a) on key employment sites: 855m ² b) on other employment sites: 32,192m ² 2022/23 approvals resulted in a loss of 8550m ² of which: a) on key employment sites: 0m ² b) on other employment sites: 8550m ²

Table 5.8 Policy EC1 Monitoring Indicator

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- 5.44** In 2021/22, applications permitted resulted in a loss of 33,047m² employment floorspace. Lost through a combination of planning consents and prior notifications, including a prior notification for the demolition of existing office block (Use Class B1 (a)) and replacement with a 48 apartment residential block with two additional storeys (Use Class C3) at the former Dunlopillo site, a key employment site, and another prior notification for change of use from offices (Use Class - B1 (a)) to 94 no. dwellings (Use Class - C3) resulting in the loss of 15,323m² at Windsor House, Cornwall Road, Harrogate.
- 5.45** In 2022/23, applications permitted resulted in a loss of 8550m² employment floorspace, none of which was on key employment sites.

Expansion of Existing Businesses in Open Countryside and Outside Established Employment Areas

Policy EC2 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of permissions for expansion of existing businesses	Net increase in employment floorspace	2021/22 no permissions were granted 2022/23 3 permission giving a total of 860m ²

Table 5.9 Policy EC2 Monitoring Indicator

- 5.46** In 2020/21 there were no permissions for the expansion or redevelopment of existing businesses in open countryside and outside of established employment areas (i.e. employment allocations in countryside).
- 5.47** 2022/23 there were three permissions for the expansion or redevelopment of existing businesses in open countryside and outside of established employment areas (i.e. employment allocations in countryside) a total of 860m².

New Employment Development in the Countryside

Policy EC3 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount of new build employment floorspace permitted and completed (by use class) outside of development limits	Net increase in floorspace Number of new businesses	2021/22 65029m ² new build floor space permitted outside of development limits 2022/23 no new build floor space permitted outside of development limits
Number of building conversions permitted and completed to employment uses		2021/22 4 applications for the conversion of existing countryside buildings to employment uses were permitted 2022/23 7 applications including 4 prior notifications for conversion of existing countryside buildings to employment uses were permitted
Business count		Business Enterprises in the Harrogate District. Start of plan period (2014): 8370 At 2022: 9225; At 2023: 9380.

Local Plan Monitoring 5

Policy EC3 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
		(1)

Table 5.10 Policy EC3 Monitoring Indicator

1. Source: UK Business Counts from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR), (ONS, 2023). Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=142>

- 5.48** In 2021/22 there were four applications for new build employment floorspace (use classes B1 (use class E.g), B2 and B8) in locations outside of settlement development limits that will deliver 65,029m² of new employment floorspace. In comparison in 2022/23 there were no applications for new build floor space outside of the development limits.
- 5.49** In 2021/22 there were four applications for the re-use, conversion or change of use of existing buildings in the countryside to employment uses permitted (no prior notifications), compared to 7 applications (including 4 prior notifications) in 2022/23 ⁽²⁴⁾.

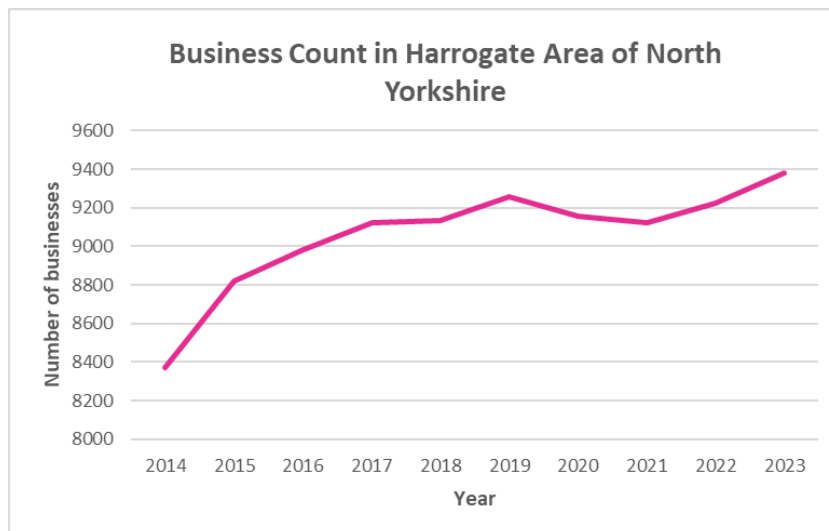


Figure 5.8 Business Count in the Harrogate Area of North Yorkshire

- 5.50** Data from the Inter Departmental Business Register, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), shows that, after falls in the business count in 2020 and 2021, the number of businesses in the district increased in 2022, reversing the reduction seen the previous year but not yet recovering to 2019 levels. In 2023 the number of businesses again increased, surpassing 2019 levels and returning to the longer-term upward trend. Since the start of the plan period there has been a sustained increase in the number of businesses in the former district.

Town and Local Centre Management

Policy EC5 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Percentage of vacant units in town and local centres	Vacancy rate not to rise above level recorded in 2015 town centre monitoring	In 2022 vacancy rates were as follows ⁽¹⁾ : Primary shopping areas- Harrogate: 10.7%; Knaresborough: 7.3%; Ripon: 10%.

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Policy EC5 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
		<p>Town centres- Boroughbridge: 0%; Masham: 3.4%; Pateley Bridge: 6.4%.</p> <p>Harrogate local centres- Cold Bath Road: 6.9%; High Harrogate: 18.2%; Jennyfield: 27.3%; Leeds Road: 6.7%; Kings Road: 5%; Knaresborough Road: 4.2%; Starbeck 22%.</p> <p>Overall average vacancy rate: 9.85%, an increase of 1.3% since 2017</p>
<p>Amount of new retail floorspace permitted and completed in:</p> <p>a) primary shopping areas (main settlements) and town centres (local service centres)</p> <p>b) local centres</p> <p>c) in other locations</p>	<p>To direct majority of retail development to town and local centres</p>	<p>2021/22 new retail floorspace was permitted as follows:</p> <p>a) Primary shopping areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon; and town centres of Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge and Masham: 85m²</p> <p>b) Local centres: none</p> <p>c) In other locations: 2079m²</p> <p>2022/23 new retail floorspace was permitted as follows:</p> <p>a) Primary shopping areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon; and town centres of Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge and Masham: 162m²</p> <p>b) Local centres: 85m²</p> <p>c) In other locations: 504m²</p>
<p>Percentage of primary and secondary frontages in non Class A1 use</p>	<p>Minimum of 80% of ground floor street frontage in Class A1</p>	<p>In 2022 the following percentages of primary and secondary frontages were in non Class Ea use⁽²⁾:</p> <p>Harrogate: 56%; Knaresborough: 42%; Ripon: 45%.</p>

Table 5.11 Policy EC5 Monitoring Indicator

1. Source: Retail Centre Survey (HBC, 2022)
2. Source: Retail Centre Survey (HBC, 2022)

5.51 The council has undertaken surveys of the district's retail centres for many years. Surveys have traditionally taken place biennially, although no surveys took place between 2017 and 2022. Vacancy rates for the primary shopping areas in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon; the town centres of Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge; and Harrogate's local centres in 2022 are set out in the table above.

5.52 The graph below shows trends for vacancy rates in the district's retail centres. It shows that, since 2017, vacancy rates in the primary shopping areas of Harrogate and Ripon have increased, albeit only marginally in Harrogate, and decreased in Knaresborough. Vacancy rates in Boroughbridge and Masham town centres have reduced but increased in Pateley bridge. Vacancy rates in all of the Harrogate local centres (neighbourhood centres) have increased, some significantly, except at Kings Road and Knaresborough Road where rates have reduced.

5.53 Over the longer-term, since 2015 vacancy rates have reduced slightly in Knaresborough, Boroughbridge and Pateley Bridge but increased slightly in Harrogate, Ripon and Masham. The largest changes have been seen in the local centres of Harrogate, which perform a neighbourhood shopping role and have seen, on average, an 8.5% increase in vacancies.

Local Plan Monitoring 5

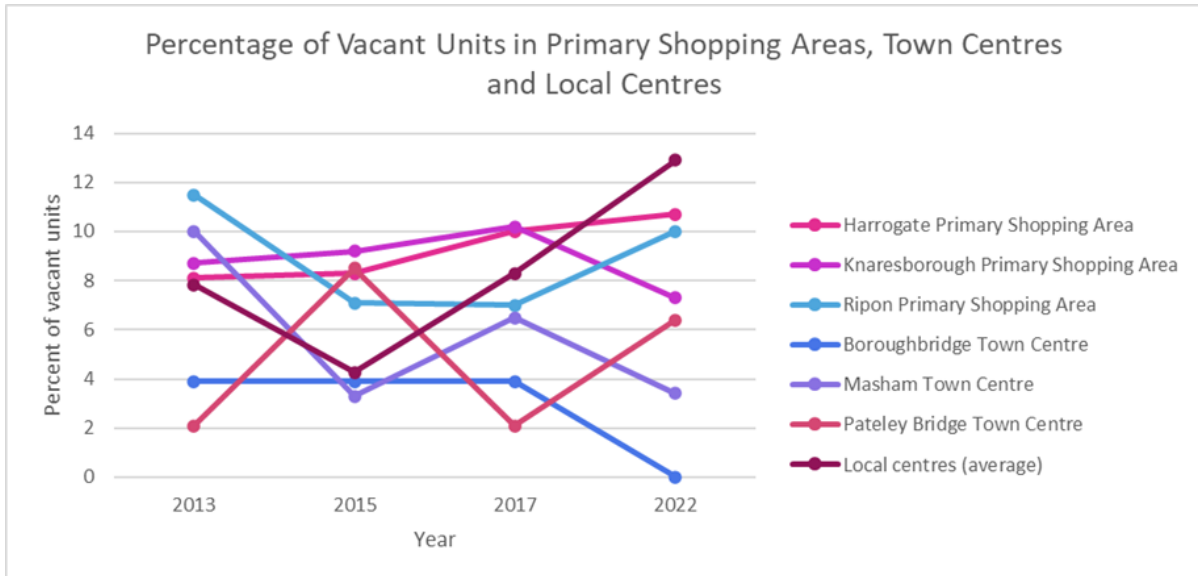


Figure 5.9 Vacant Units in Retail Centres

5.54 In 2021/22 a total of 2,164m² new retail floorspace was permitted, this compares with 751m² in 2022/23.

5.55 Primary and secondary frontages are defined within the primary shopping areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon. Policy EC5 seeks to limit the loss of uses that fall within Class A1 of the Use Class Order in these areas, with the monitoring indicator identifying a target of a minimum 80% of ground floor frontages within Class A1. Since the local plan was adopted there have been significant changes to the Use Classes Order. Class A1 has been combined into a new Class E along with with other former A Class uses and other uses, such that a change from a former Class A1 is much less likely to require planning permission.

5.56 Within the new Class E, sub-class Ea most directly relates to the former Class A1 uses. The proportion of primary and secondary frontages not within Class Ea use within each centre is set out in the table above. This shows increases in non-Class Ea uses compared to the overall non-Class A uses recorded in 2019 of 63%. While many changes away from traditional A1 uses non longer require planning permission, and are therefore outside of planning controls, it should also be noted that certain uses that fell within the former Class A1 do not fall within the new sub-class Ea and, therefore, have not been counted. Significantly, these include hairdressers, which fall within sub-class Ec- provision of services principally to visiting members of the public.

Housing

5.57 The housing chapter of the local plan contains the following policies:

- HS1: Housing Mix and Density;
- HS2: Affordable Housing;
- HS3: Self and Custom Build Housing;
- HS4: Older Peoples Specialist Housing;
- HS5: Space Standards;
- HS6: Conversion of Rural Buildings for Housing;
- HS7: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside;
- HS8: Extensions to Dwellings;
- HS9: Rural Workers Dwellings;
- HS10: Providing for the Needs of Gypsies and Travellers.

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5.58 The growth strategy policies relating to housing delivery are set out in the Harrogate district growth strategy section.

Housing Mix and Density

Policy HS1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Size and type of housing approved: a) across the district	Delivery of planning permissions for housing provides mix of housing that accords with the HEDNA	2021/22: 68% of all dwellings permissions across the former district were for 1, 2 or 3 bedroomed properties 2022/23: 54% of all dwellings permissions across the former district were for 1, 2 or 3 bedroomed properties
Density of new development	Average density of housing developments of at least 30dph or higher in more accessible locations	2021/22: The average density of housing developments (on sites of 5 dwellings or more) permitted was 28.5 dwellings per hectare. 2022/23: The average density of housing developments (on sites of 5 dwellings or more) permitted was 30.5 dwellings per hectare.

Table 5.12 Policy HS1 Monitoring Indicators

- 5.59** The Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) (2018) provides an estimate of the need for different sizes of market and affordable homes over the plan period. For market housing it suggests that future provision across the district should be focused on delivering two and three bedroom homes; and for affordable housing it identifies that there should be a greater proportion of homes for smaller households, with a focus on one and two bedroom homes but with some three bedroom homes to meet the needs of families.
- 5.60** In 2021/22 one, two and three bedroomed dwellings comprised around two thirds (68%) of all dwellings permitted, up a little compared to the previous year (62%). The vast majority of permissions were for two, three or four or more bedroomed properties, with each forming a similar proportion. The size of a small number of permitted dwellings was unknown- these are most often outline consents where the number of bedrooms is not often specified.
- 5.61** In 2022/23 one, two and three bedroomed dwellings comprised slightly lower proportion of all dwellings permitted (54%) compared to the two previous years discussed above, but still made up over half of the permissions. Two and four or more bedroomed dwellings made up the largest proportions, 25% and 23% respectively. The size of a quarter of the permitted dwellings was not known- these were outline consents where the number of dwellings was not specified.

Local Plan Monitoring 5

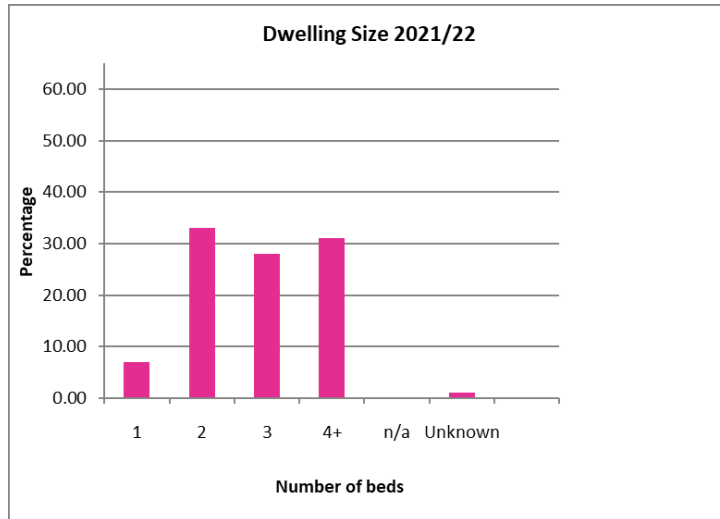


Figure 5.10 Dwelling Size Districtwide 2021/22

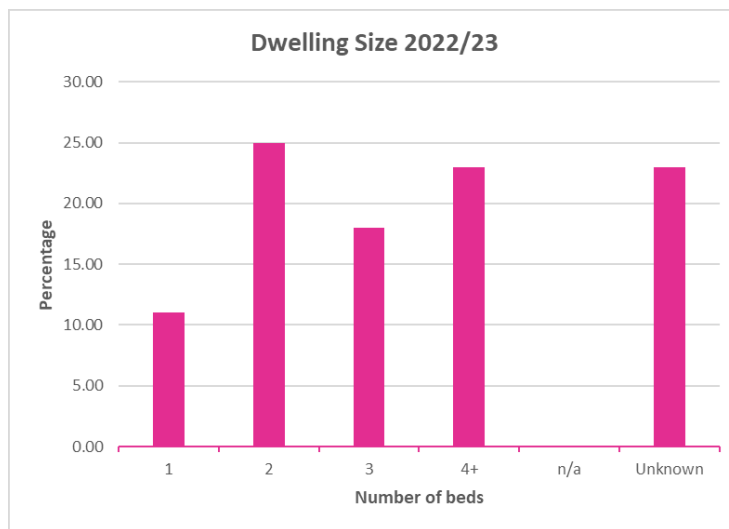


Figure 5.11 Dwelling Size Districtwide 2022/23

5.62 On average developments are expected to achieve a minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare (dph). In 2021/22 the average density of permissions for five or more dwellings was 28.5dph. Permissions for schemes at less than 30dph will deliver 653 new dwellings; permissions for schemes at between 30 and 50dph will deliver 577; and permissions for schemes over 50dph will deliver 188 new dwellings.

5.63 In 2022/23 the average density of permissions for five or more dwellings was 30.5dph, slightly greater than the previous year, discussed above. Permissions for schemes at less than 30dph will deliver 266 new dwellings; permissions for schemes at between 30 and 50 dph will deliver 271; and permissions for schemes over 50dph will deliver 58 new dwellings.

Affordable Housing

Policy HS2 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of affordable housing completions	Developments that meet site thresholds provide required affordable housing percentage	2021/22: 349 (28.2%) of the 1237 net additional dwellings delivered are affordable homes. 2022/23: 300 (27.4%) of the 1096 net additional dwellings delivered are affordable homes.

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Policy HS2 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount paid in financial contributions for the provision of affordable housing	No target	For information on monitoring S106 contributions, see section 6: Infrastructure Funding Statement

Table 5.13 Policy HS2 Monitoring Indicators

5.64 Of the 1,237 net additional dwellings delivered in 2021/22, 349 (28.2%) were affordable homes. In 2022/23 300 of the 1096 net additional dwellings delivered were affordable (27.4%). The graph below shows the number of additional homes delivered as affordable homes each year of the plan period to date ⁽²⁵⁾. It shows that 2021/22 saw the highest number of affordables delivered since the start of the plan period and that, overall, the higher rates of delivery seen in recent years are being sustained.

5.65 In addition to delivering new homes that are affordable, a smaller number of affordable units are created each year through the purchase of existing market (non-affordable) housing and changing these to an affordable tenure. As the creation of these affordable units do not result in an additional dwelling in terms of total housing stock, these are not included in the numbers reported in the AMR.

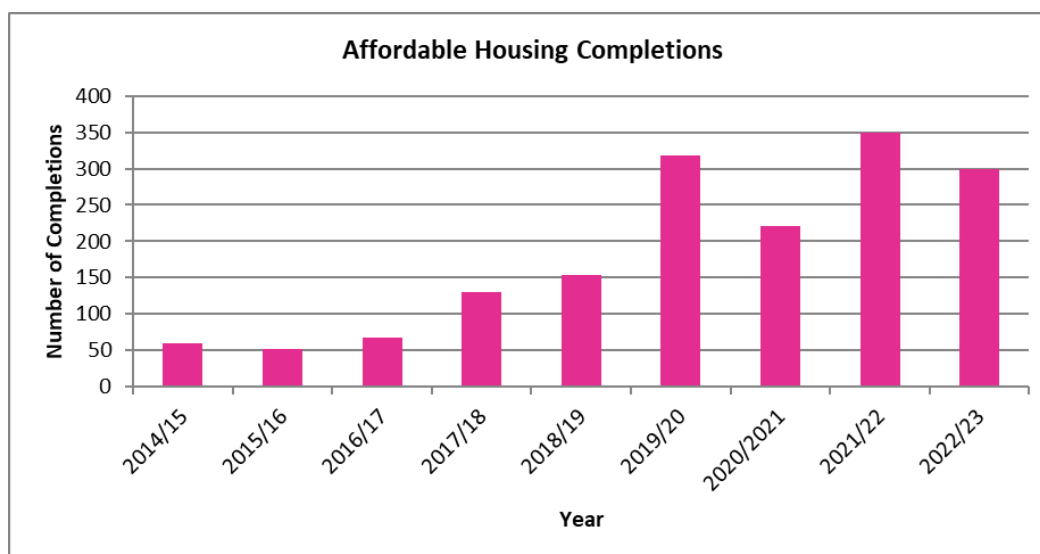


Figure 5.12 Affordable Housing Completions

Self and Custom Build Housing

Policy HS3 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of plots provided on strategic sites	Minimum of 100 plots provided over plan period	No plots delivered on strategic sites in 2021/22
	Reduction in number of registrations on self build register	No plots delivered on strategic sites in 2022/23

Table 5.14 Policy HS3 Monitoring Indicator

25 Net housing completion data for 2014/5 to 2022/23, including information on affordable delivery, is correct as of 20 December 2023. Records are updated if new information becomes available and as such data may differ from that reported in previous AMRs.

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- 5.66** The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016) requires authorities to give suitable development permission in respect of enough serviced plots of land to meet the demand for self and custom housebuilding in the authority's area arising in each base period, as shown in the council's self-build register.
- 5.67** The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Regulations 2016 required the Council to develop a register of people who are seeking land to build a home, in line with. The Council must have regard to the register when carrying out their planning, housing and regeneration functions.
- 5.68** The Council's Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register became operational in April 2016. The first base period covered seven months, running from 1 April 2016 to 30 October 2016. Each subsequent base period covers 12 months and runs from 31 October to 30 October the following year; for example, the second base period ran from 31 October 2016 to 30 October 2017. The authority has three years from the end of each base period within which to grant the required number of development permissions ⁽²⁶⁾.
- 5.69** Given the challenges of identifying enough land in sustainable locations to meet the objectively assess need for housing within the Harrogate district, it was considered appropriate for the Council to introduce a local connection test to ensure that priority is given to meeting the needs of those with a connection to the local area. On the 31 October 2021 in line with the legislation and NPPG guidance the Council introduced a 2 Part Register, with applicants required to meet local eligibility criteria in the form of a local connection test and pay an administration fee to join Part 1. Authorities must count entries onto Part 1 of the Register towards the number of suitable serviced plots that they must grant development permission for. For entry onto Part 2 applicants only need to meet the national eligibility criteria and there is no administration fee; this data feeds into the overall demand for self and custom housebuilding and helps inform plan making.
- 5.70** Over the summer of 2022 a review of the existing Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register, base periods 1-6 was undertaken, each person registered was contacted and asked whether they were still seeking a plot.
- 5.71** Following the 2022 review, the register has identified the following number of eligible entries within each base period:
- Base period 1: 1 April 2016 to 30 October 2016: 62 eligible entries;
 - Base period 2: 31 October 2016 to 30 October 2017: 145 eligible entries;
 - Base period 3: 31 October 2017 to 30 October 2018: 115 eligible entries;
 - Base period 4: 31 October 2018 to 30 October 2019: 30 eligible entries;
 - Base period 5: 31 October 2019 to 30 October 2020: 29 eligible entries;
 - Base period 6: 31 October 2020 to 30 October 2021: 47 eligible entries;
 - Base period 7: 31 October 2021 to 30 October 2022: 9 eligible entries to Part 1 of the Register;
 - Base period 8: 31 October 2022 to 30 October 2023: 3 eligible entries to Part 1.
- 5.72** In order to meet the demand, local plan policy HS3 requires the provision of at least 5% of dwelling plots on strategic sites of 500 dwellings or more to be made available for sale to self-builders, subject to appropriate demand being identified for the plots at that time. However, the opportunity afforded by windfall sites in providing self-build plots is also recognised.
- 5.73** To date no plots have been delivered on strategic sites. Following the 2022 review of the monitoring of plots permissioned, the Council conclude there is a shortfall of 89 plots to meet the demand by the end of October 2023.

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- 5.74** The data collected on the new register is helping to build a full picture of the demand for self and custom housebuilding within the district.

Older People's Specialist Housing

Policy HS4 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of specialist housing units permitted and completed	No specific target	2021/22: Permissions for the siting of residential caravans with age related occupancy conditions delivered two units in total. 2022/23: Six units were delivered in total- these were a further four residential caravans with age related occupancy conditions and two additional flats at an existing sheltered housing scheme.

Table 5.15 Policy HS4 Monitoring Indicator

- 5.75** The local plan supports the provision of accommodation to meet the needs of older people, where this is well located to facilities and services. In 2021/22 two permissions for the siting of residential caravans with age related occupancy conditions, both on land at the former Ripon auction mart, each delivered a single unit. These applications, 16/02116/FULMAJ and 19/01860/FUL, provide consent for 32 and 3 units respectively.
- 5.76** In 2022/23 a further four residential caravans with age related occupancy conditions were delivered on land at the former Ripon auction mart through the larger of the schemes discussed above. A further two units with age related occupancy conditions were delivered in Harrogate through the conversion of a caretaker's residence at a sheltered housing scheme into two flats for residents.

Conversion of Rural Buildings for Housing

Policy HS6 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of units permitted and completed through conversion of buildings	No specific target	2021/22: Permission granted for 76 dwellings from the conversion of rural buildings 2022/23: Permission granted for 62 dwellings from the conversion of rural buildings

Table 5.16 Policy HS6 Monitoring Indicator

- 5.77** During 2021/22 consent was granted for the change of use (conversion) of rural buildings, i.e. buildings outside settlement development limits, to provide 76 dwellings. Of these, 56 involve the change of use of agricultural buildings (barn conversions) to provide housing- 25 of these were via permitted development and 31 through planning applications. The change of use of other buildings will deliver the remaining 20 units consented.
- 5.78** During 2022/23 consent was granted for the change of use (conversion) of rural buildings to provide 62 dwellings. Of these, 56 involve the change of use of agricultural buildings (barn conversions) to provide housing- 34 of these were via permitted development and 22 through planning applications. The change of use of other buildings will deliver the remaining 6 units consented.

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Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside

Policy HS7 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of replacement dwellings permitted and completed	No specific target	2021/22: Permission was granted for 10 replacement dwellings in the countryside i.e. outside of settlement development limits. 2022/23: Permission was granted for 6 replacement dwellings in the countryside.

Table 5.17 Policy HS7 Monitoring Indicator

Rural Workers Dwellings

Policy HS9 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of units permitted and completed	No specific target	2021/22: Permission was granted for 4 rural workers dwellings. 2022/23: Permission was granted for 10 rural workers dwellings.

Table 5.18 Policy HS9 Monitoring Indicator

Providing for the Need of Gypsies and Travellers

Policy HS10 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of pitches provided set out in policy	No net loss of pitches	2021/22: 0 pitches approved or delivered; 0 losses. 2022/23: 1 pitch approved; 0 losses. At 31 March 2023, from the beginning of the plan period 4 pitches have been approved and 3 of these have been delivered.
5 year supply (rolling over plan period)	To maintain a 5 year supply	2 further pitches required up to 2032. Existing local plan allocations expected to yield 1 further pitch- 5 year supply demonstrated.

Table 5.19 Policy HS10 Monitoring Indicator

- 5.79** The Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) (2017) identifies a gross need for 11 additional pitches to 2032. The net need for additional pitches over the same period, once vacant pitches at existing sites are considered, is six. Local plan policy HS10 Providing for the Need of Gypsies and Travellers allocates land for a total of five additional pitches across three sites in order to contribute to meeting this need.
- 5.80** The local plan targets net delivery of four Gypsy and Traveller pitches by 2022. In 2021/22 no Gypsy and Traveller pitches were approved or completed, and no pitches were lost. In 2022/23 one pitch was approved, which is yet to be developed. From the start of the plan period to the end of this monitoring period four pitches have been approved and three of these delivered. On the basis that all approvals will be implemented, there is a remaining

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need for two additional pitches by 2032. As the sites allocated in the local plan are expected to yield one further pitch, half of the remaining need to 2032 can be met through site allocations, and it is considered that five year supply requirements are met ⁽²⁷⁾.

Transport and Infrastructure

5.81 The transport and infrastructure chapter of the local plan contains the following policies:

- T11: Sustainable Transport;
- T12: Protection of Transport Sites and Routes;
- T13: Parking Provision;
- T14: Delivery of New Infrastructure;
- T15: Telecommunications;
- T16: Provision of Educational Facilities.

Sustainable Transport

Policy T11 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Walking, cycling, bus and rail modal share for travel to work journey (expressed as a percentage of all trips)	Increase in modal share over 10 year period	Percentage trip share in Harrogate district: ⁽¹⁾ Walking- 2011: 10.36%; 2021: 12.05% Cycling- 2011: 1.55%; 2021:1.67% Bus- 2011: 2.74%; 2021: 1.89% Rail- 2011: 1.77%; 2021: 0.86%
Number of electric charging points provided in association with new development	No specific target	In 2022/23 the council approved 3 applications to discharge conditions relating to the provision of electric vehicle charging points at new dwellings; this will provide 14 charging points
Number of permissions granted with approved Transport Assessment or travel plan	100% of eligible developments	In 2022/23 no applications requiring travel plans/transport assessments were permitted.
Completion of Strategic Transport Priorities Study	Completion of Study by 2019	Study completed in 2020

Table 5.20 Policy T11 Monitoring Indicator

1. Source: (Census 2021 and Census 2011)

5.82 The total proportion of journeys to work made by sustainable modes (walking, cycling, bus or rail) has remained unchanged between 2011 and 2021 at 16.4%. However beneath this headline figure there has been an increase in active modes of walking and cycling but a decrease in bus use and a halving of train use. In considering the 2021 data it should be recognised that certain coronavirus restrictions were still in place at the end of 2021 and these are likely to have had some influence on travel behavior, particularly a decline in public transport use in favour of private car travel.

5.83 In considering travel arising due to work it is also important to highlight that in 2021 over 36% of those in work reported mainly not journeying to work and instead working from home. As the modal proportions reported are based only on those who make journeys, this is not

27 Further monitoring of Gypsy and Traveller development is set out in the Harrogate District Growth Strategy section in response to policy GS1 indicators.

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included, and although the proportion of less sustainable journeys, including private car use, has remained at similar levels to 2011, the actual number of journeys in 2021 is likely to be significantly less. It is also important to recognise that the situation in 2021 may not be sustained in the longer-term as the influence of Coronavirus on travel behavior wanes.

- 5.84** The Strategic Transport Priorities Study was completed in 2020. It was undertaken in two parts:
- Part 1, the ‘Strategic Vision Report’ – set out the purpose of the multi-modal study, which was to evidence the issues and need for intervention and set out a vision and set of objectives to provide betterment that would look to improve connectivity for more sustainable modes of transport to help contribute to wider objectives regarding the economy, society and environment.
 - Part 2, the ‘Packages, Delivery & Funding’ element – comprised of a longlist of scheme options, which was then sifted to provide a shortlist of options and priorities. The shortlist led to the identification of packages of interventions for further development.
- 5.85** Outcomes of this study has led to further work-streams including:
- The A59 multimodal corridor project;
 - Electric vehicle charging infrastructure. Delivery is underway through the Ultra Low Emission Vehicle Strategy.

Delivery of New Infrastructure

Policy TI4 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of infrastructure related obligations within S106 agreements delivered	100% of obligations delivered to agreed timescale	For information on monitoring S106 contributions, see section 6: Infrastructure Funding Statement

Table 5.21 Policy TI4 Monitoring Indicators

Provision of Educational Facilities

Policy TI6 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Progress on delivery of educational facilities	Delivery in accordance with Policy	No planning applications submitted for school expansion at schools where land has been allocated in the local plan in either 2021/22 or 2022/23.

Table 5.22 Policy TI6 Monitoring Indicator

- 5.86** Depending on the scale of development, local plan policy TI4: Delivery of New Infrastructure requires developers to contribute to the provision of new infrastructure, including educational infrastructure, to meet the needs of their development. This may be either through direct on-site provision or financial contributions towards new provision. Where it has been identified that the expansion of an existing school will be required but the school site has insufficient space for growth, land for expansion has been allocated through policy TI6: Provision of Educational Facilities.
- 5.87** There have been no permissions granted (or applications submitted) for school expansion at schools where land has been allocated in the local plan in either 2021/22 or 2022/23.

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Climate Change

5.88 The climate change chapter of the local plan contains the following policies:

- CC1: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage;
- CC2: Rivers;
- CC3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy;
- CC4: Sustainable Design.

Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage

Policy CC1 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of planning applications permitted where Environment Agency objected on flood grounds	No applications permitted contrary to advice of Environment Agency without appropriate condition.	<p>2021/22: 8 initial objections made to planning applications- 5 applications were subsequently approved following withdrawal of the EA objection, 2 applications were withdrawn and 1 is still pending.</p> <p>2022/23: 9 initial objections made to planning applications- 2 applications were subsequently approved following withdrawal of the EA objection, 3 applications were withdrawn; 1 was refused. 2 applications were approved for the same site and proposals a further application was approved.</p> <p>(28)</p>

Table 5.23 Policy CC1 Monitoring Indicator

5.89 Information published by the Environment Agency (EA)⁽²⁹⁾ indicates it lodged 17 initial objections to schemes over the two years 2021/2023.

5.90 Following an initial objection by the EA, six were approved following the submission of amended details which resulted in the EA removing their objection, applications included; a conversion to a holiday let, 5 apartments to holidays lets, a watermill conversion to residential, change of use of a former restaurant to 2 ground floor flats, an extension to a domestic garage to form cafe with garden building for therapy sessions, and erection of equestrian stables and barn.

5.91 A further three applications were approved. Two approvals related to the same site and were for the conversion of the first floor of a stable building to home office and residential accommodation, each application was considered acceptable as the development was at first floor with no additional footprint. The third was a householder application for a replacement single storey side and rear extension with garage conversion, it was considered whilst the EA objected to the proposal, the proposal and amended plans were not considered to have an adverse risk to flooding on the site or surrounding and adjacent land and accorded with Policy CC1 which seeks to mitigate any development in areas at risk of flooding.

5.92 In addition:

- Five applications were withdrawn, including an application for a 31 static caravans;
- One application for the erection of an apartment block comprising of 15 dwellings was refused; and
- One application for 20 dwellings is still pending a decision.

28 Source: Environment Agency objections to planning on the basis of flood risk and water quality 2016-2017 to 2022-2023 (Environment Agency 2023)

29 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-objections-to-planning-on-the-basis-of-flood-risk>

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Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Policy CC3 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
District per capita reduction in CO ² emissions	Reduction over 5 and 10 years	<p>2021/22: Five year period: Per capita reduction of 1.4 tonnes between 2015 (6.0t) and 2020 (4.6t);</p> <p>2021/22: Ten year period: Per capita reduction of 3.0 tonnes between 2010 (7.6t) and 2020 (4.6t).</p> <p>2022/23: Five year period: Per capita reduction of 0.8 tonnes between 2016 (5.6t) and 2021 (4.8t);</p> <p>2022/23: Ten year period: Per capita reduction of 2.1 tonnes between 2011 (6.9t) and 2021 (4.8t).</p> <p>(1)</p>
Number of wind turbines approved	No specific target	There were no applications for wind turbine development approved in 2021/22 or 2022/23
Review of Renewable and Low Carbon Energy SPD	Adoption by 2019	Work to develop policy guidance is currently focusing on other policy areas. Information on the preparation of SPDs is set out in section 2.

Table 5.24 Policy CC3 Monitoring Indicators

1. Source: UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2021 (DBEIS, 2023): Emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics>

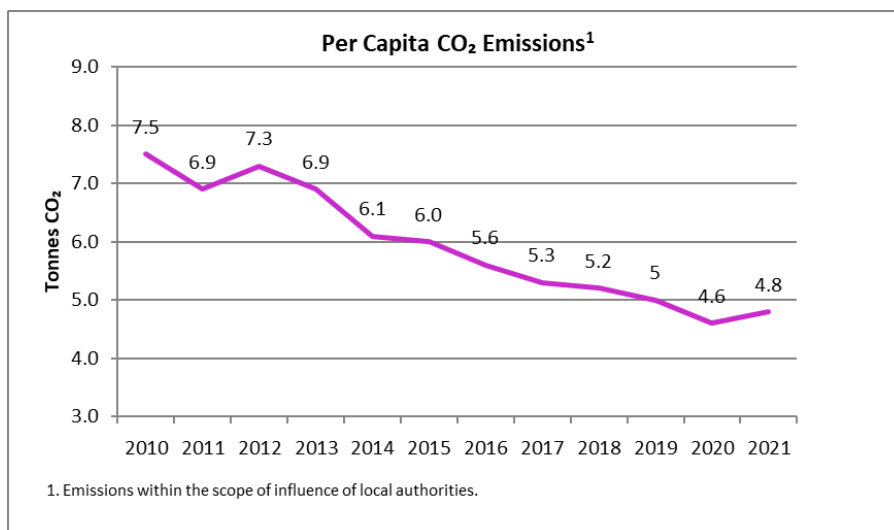


Figure 5.13 Per Capita Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Sustainable Design

Policy CC4 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
District per capita reduction in CO ² emissions	Reduction over 5 and 10 years	<p>2021/22: Five year period: Per capita reduction of 1.4 tonnes between 2015 (6.0t) and 2020 (4.6t);</p> <p>2021/22: Ten year period: Per capita reduction of 3.0 tonnes between 2010 (7.6t) and 2020 (4.6t).</p>

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Policy CC4 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
		2022/23: Five year period: Per capita reduction of 0.8 tonnes between 2016 (5.6t) and 2021 (4.8t); 2022/23: Ten year period: Per capita reduction of 2.1 tonnes between 2011 (6.9t) and 2021 (4.8t). (1)
Proportion of non-residential developments meeting BREEAM excellent standard	100% of eligible buildings constructed to prescribed standard	Requirement to achieve 'Excellent' operated for new applications only from March 2020. In 2022/23 there were no applications to discharge BREEAM conditions.

Table 5.25 Policy CC4 Monitoring Indicators

1. Source: UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2021 (DBEIS, 2023): Emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics>

Heritage and Placemaking

5.93 The heritage and placemaking chapter of the local plan contains the following policies:

- HP1: Harrogate Town Centre Improvements;
- HP2: Heritage Assets;
- HP3: Local Distinctiveness;
- HP4: Protecting Amenity;
- HP5: Public Rights of Way;
- HP6: Protection of Existing Sport, Open Space and Recreation Facilities;
- HP7: New Sports, Open Space and Recreation Development;
- HP8: Protection and Enhancement of Community Facilities;
- HP9: Provision of New Community Facilities.

Harrogate Town Centre Improvements

Policy HP1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount of Class B1 floorspace permitted and completed in town centre	Net increase in B1 floorspace in Harrogate town centre	2021/22 No new B1 (Class Eg) floorspace was permitted 2022/23 No new B1 (Class Eg) floorspace was permitted
Amount of Class A3/A4/D1 floorspace permitted and completed	Increase in permitted and completed floorspace	2021/22 132m ² new A3 A4 or D1 (Class E, F1 and sui generis) floorspace permitted 2022/23 2,147m ² new A3 A4 or D1 (Class E, F1 and sui generis) floorspace permitted
Review and implementation of car parking management strategy	Review complete by 2019	This is being kept under review

Table 5.26 Policy HP1 Monitoring Indicator

5.94 The Use Classes Order was updated on 1 September 2020.

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- Class A3 cafe or restaurant was revoked and replaced by Class E (b). Class E - Commercial, Business and Service is broken down into 11 parts. Class E(b) food and drink which is mostly consumed on the premises;
- Class A4 pub or drinking establishment was revoked and replaced as sui generis;
- Class D1 was divided into Class E(e) medical services not attached to the residence of the practitioner and (f) non-residential creche, day centre or nursery, and F.1 learning and non-residential institutions.

5.95 In 2022/23 planning permission was granted for the change of use of former Council Headquarters to Class E (commercial, business and service) use comprising offices and restaurant / bar with ancillary residential and gym use; erection of a two storey roof-top extension, replacement fenestration and new electricity substation and alterations to parking, landscaping and other associated works.

Heritage Assets

Policy HP2 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of developments permitted on appeal that were refused for not protecting or enhancing significance of designated or undesignated assets	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over a 5 year period	2021/22: In the five years to 31 Mar 2022 114 applications were refused on heritage grounds, 28 were allowed on appeal (25%). 2022/23: In the five years to 31 Mar 2023 117 applications were refused on heritage grounds, 29 were allowed on appeal (25%).
Number of heritage assets on the Heritage at Risk Register	Reduction in number of heritage assets at risk	2021/22: 11 entries (down from 14 in 2020/21, 16 in 2019/20 and 2028/19) 2022/23: 11 entries (no change from 2022) (30)

Table 5.27 Policy HP2 Monitoring Indicator

5.96 In both the five years to 2022 and the five years to 2023 slightly more than the targeted maximum of 20% of applications refused on heritage grounds were allowed on appeal.

5.97 Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register 2023 identifies 11 designated heritage assets in the former Harrogate district as being at risk. This is the same number as a year earlier in 2022 but three fewer than last reported in 2021. The assets removed between 2021 and 2022 were: The Temple of Victory with railed enclosure at Allerton Park, Flaxby; the Georgian garden buildings in the grounds of Ripley Castle; and the Church of St James, Wide Howe Lane, Baldersby have all undergone repairs and have been removed from the Heritage at Risk Register.

5.98 With 11 assets currently on the register, 14 in 2021 and 16 in 2019 the longer-term trend shows a continuously improving picture.

5.99 The 11 entries on the 2023 register comprise of one listed building, two registered parks and gardens, one registered battlefield (Battle of Boroughbridge) and 7 scheduled monuments.

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5.100 Where priority categories of risk are noted, none are in the highest two categories indicating an immediate risk of further rapid deterioration. Where the trend in the condition of assets on the register is noted, the condition of five are in decline (all are scheduled monuments), two are stable (one scheduled monument and one battlefield), two are improving (both registered parks/gardens).

Local Distinctiveness

Policy HP3 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of developments permitted at appeal that were refused on design grounds	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over a 5 year period	2021/22: In the five years to 31 Mar 2022 279 applications were refused on design grounds, 76 were allowed on appeal (27%). 2022/23: In the five years to 31 Mar 2023 271 applications were refused on design grounds, 79 were allowed on appeal (29%).

Table 5.28 Policy HP3 Monitoring Indicator

Protecting Amenity

Policy HP4 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of developments permitted on appeal refused on amenity grounds	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over a 5 year period	2021/22: In the five years to 31 Mar 2022 1089 applications were refused on amenity grounds, 71 were allowed on appeal (7%). 2022/23: In the five years to 31 Mar 2023 981 applications were refused on amenity grounds, 52 were allowed on appeal (5%).

Table 5.29 Policy HP4 Monitoring Indicator

New Sports, Open Space and Recreation Development

Policy HP7 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount of open space contributions provided for through S106 contributions	No specific target	For information on monitoring S106 contributions, see section 6: Infrastructure Funding Statement.
Adoption of Open Space in New Housing SPD	Adoption by 2018	The Provision of Open Space and Village Halls SPD was adopted in June 2021.

Table 5.30 Policy HP7 Monitoring Indicator

Natural Environment

5.101 The natural environment chapter of the local plan contains the following policies:

- NE1: Air Quality;
- NE2: Water Quality;
- NE3: Protecting the Natural Environment;
- NE4: Landscape Character;

Local Plan Monitoring 5

- NE5: Green and Blue Infrastructure;
- NE6: Local Green Space;
- NE7: Trees and Woodland;
- NE8: Protection of Agricultural Land;
- NE9: Unstable and Contaminated Land.

Air Quality

Policy NE1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Level of nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) emissions in AQMAs	Reduction in NO ₂ levels over plan period	There were no exceedances of the annual mean objective across the former Harrogate district and the majority of concentrations have decreased from the 2021 monitoring. (1)

Table 5.31 Policy NE1 Monitoring Indicator

1. Source: 2023 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR) Locality Report for the former Borough of Harrogate (North Yorkshire Council, 2023)

5.102 Part four of the Environment Act 1985 Local Air Quality Management requires the Council to produce an annual air quality status report, which includes reporting on areas designated as air quality management areas (AQMAs). There are four AQMAs in the Harrogate district, all of which have been designated for breaches of the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). There are no other pollutants or areas of concern across the district. The AQMAs are:

- Wetherby Road, Harrogate, designated in 2017;
- Bond End, Knaresborough, designated in 2010;
- York Place, Knaresborough, designated in 2017;
- High and Low Skellgate, Ripon, designated in 2010.

5.103 The 2023 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)⁽³¹⁾ states that in 2022 there were no exceedances of the annual mean objective across the former Harrogate district and the majority of concentrations have decreased from the 2021 monitoring. It is proposed to revoke two AQMA's at York Place, Knaresborough and Low/High Skellgate, Ripon.

5.104 Monitoring at Knaresborough Bus Station has been carried out for four years, until this year concentrations have been increasing year on year. However due to multiple thefts of the diffusion tube the 2022 monitoring has been annualised, which has led to a lower result than in the previous three years.

5.105 The report goes on to set out actions that are being taken to improve air quality, including priorities for the year ahead.

31 The Air Quality Annual Status Report (2023) and reports from previous years are available at: www.northyorks.gov.uk/environment-and-neighbourhoods/pollution/air-quality/air-quality-your-area/air-quality-harrogate-area

5 Local Plan Monitoring

Water Quality

Policy NE2 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of planning applications permitted where Environment Agency objected on grounds of water quality	No applications permitted contrary to advice of Environment Agency without appropriate condition	2021/22 no data available. 2022/23 no objections have been made to planning application. (32)

Table 5.32 Policy NE2 Monitoring Indicator

5.106 Information published by the Environment Agency⁽³³⁾ indicates there were no objections to planning applications in the Harrogate district on grounds of water quality in 2022/23. No data is published for 2021/22.

Landscape Character

Policy NE4 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of developments permitted at appeal that were refused on landscape grounds	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over a 5 year period	2021/22: In the five years to 31 Mar 2022 599 applications were refused on landscape grounds, 46 were allowed on appeal (8%). 2022/23: In the five years to 31 Mar 2023 568 applications were refused on landscape grounds, 38 were allowed on appeal (7%).

Table 5.33 Policy NE4 Monitoring Indicator

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Policy NE5 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Review of Green Infrastructure SPD	SPD adopted by 2019	To date work to develop policy guidance has focused on other policy areas and the existing Green Infrastructure SPD remains relevant, the need to update this guidance is kept under review. In March 2023 the Landscape Design Guide was approved as planning guidance replacing the 1999 Landscape Design Guide.

Table 5.34 Policy NE5 Monitoring Indicator

32 Source: Environment Agency: objections to planning on the basis of flood risk and water quality: 2016/2017 to 2022/2023, Water quality: objections list 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 (Environment Agency, 2023)

33 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-objections-to-planning-on-the-basis-of-flood-risk>

Infrastructure Funding Statement 6

6 Infrastructure Funding Statement

- 6.1** The community infrastructure levy (CIL) regulations⁽³⁴⁾ require the council to produce an infrastructure funding statement (IFS) on an annual basis. The statement provides information on developer contributions, which are used to provide infrastructure to support development and mitigate its impacts.
- 6.2** Developer contributions is a collective term used to refer to planning obligations (commonly referred to as Section 106 or S106 agreements after Section 106 of the Planning Act), which are used to secure financial and non-financial contributions, and the community infrastructure levy (CIL).
- 6.3** North Yorkshire Council has prepared a 2023 Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) covering the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. This will be available on the council's website. Previous IFSs for each of the former district areas, including the 2022 Harrogate District IFS covering the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, are also available on the council's website⁽³⁵⁾.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 6.4** Where a local authority has produced an IFS it is required to highlight certain information in relation to its Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in its AMR.
- 6.5** Harrogate Borough Council adopted the Harrogate District CIL Charging Schedule on 8 July 2020 with an implementation date of 1 October 2020. Applications determined on or after the 1 October 2020 are liable for CIL except those valid applications in the system on the 8 July 2020, which are exempt regardless of the determination date.
- 6.6** As the 2022 and 2023 IFSs covers periods where the CIL has been in place the following information is set out in these reports⁽³⁶⁾:
- The total value of CIL set out in demand notices and the total amount of CIL receipts, for the reporting period;
 - The total amount of previous receipts that have been allocated in the reporting period and the total amount still unallocated;
 - The total amount of CIL expenditure in the reporting period that summarises:
 - a. Each item of infrastructure on which CIL has been spent and the amount spent;
 - b. The amount of CIL spent on repaying money borrowed to deliver infrastructure, detailing the infrastructure;
 - c. The amount of CIL spent on administrative expenses;
 - The total amount of CIL receipts (whenever collected) allocated but not spend in the reporting period, summarising the infrastructure to which CIL has been allocated and the amount;
 - The amount of CIL passed to parish level councils or any other persons (as allowed), including:

34 Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (As amended by The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013 and The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019)

35 Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) for the Harrogate area are available at www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/developer-contributions/developer-contributions-your-area/developer-contributions-harrogate-infrastructure-funding-statement

36 This is a summary of the requirements set out in paragraph 1 of schedule 2 of The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019

6 Infrastructure Funding Statement

a. Whether any monies have been requested to be repaid to the local planning authority the amount, whether this has been paid and how this has then been allocated or spent or any other persons (as allowed);

- For areas without a parish level council the amount of CIL that would have been passed on and how this has been allocated and spent;
- The total amount of CIL receipts for the reporting period (and from previous years) retained at the end of the reporting period.

6.7 Parish level councils are also required to produce a report for any financial year in which it receives CIL receipts. This should include details of the receipts, expenditure (including the items of infrastructure and the amount spent); the total amount of CIL receipts for the reporting period (and from previous years) retained at the end of the reporting period; and the amount of any monies requested to be repaid to the local planning authority, including amounts where repayment is outstanding.

Section 106 Agreements

6.8 The IFS also includes a section 106 report, which should set out how the system of planning obligations has been administered in the reporting period. This includes detailing monies agreed through any new planning obligation, monies received, and how monies have been allocated and spent. The report should also detail non-monetary contributions, for example, in relation to affordable housing and educational facilities, setting out the number of affordable units and school places that will be provided.

